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OLD HOUSES.

The Beekman Country-Seat at First-Avenue and Fifty-First-Street.

What it Was in the Last Century and What it Is Now—The Mansion and its Inhabitants—A Memory of Nathan Hale.

In curious contrast with the lordly Kennedy mansion which has been described, is the Beekman country-house, First-avenue and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. It was erected in 1763, some years after the Kennedy house, and seems indeed the direct antipodes of that structure. For whereas the Broadway building was somewhat in excess of the time, with far larger windows, grander portals, and loftier rooms, so as to make it an acceptable residence even at the present moment, it was the idea evidently of Dr. Beekman to go back as far as practicable, and to reproduce in his "bowery" house all the salient features of Dutch buildings in the preceding century. The young lady who should think of visiting the place, would be greatly in error if she imagined that the small windows, the tiny panes, and the peculiar style of decoration throughout were to be taken as types of the domestic architecture of 1763. Doubtless in his mansion at Hanover-square, Dr. Beekman's surroundings were little if at all inferior to those of other denizens of that then centre of aristocratic pretensions. But in rebuilding the house on the farm that had already been in his family for some time, he chose to indulge the whim of uniting the homely Dutch cottage of his forefathers with all that the world then presented of luxury and comfort. It may even be that in some things the quaint wooden structure in its interior surpassed the lofty homes of the Delanceys and the Kennedys. For it was, though extremely plain externally, at once seized upon by Sir William Howe, the Commander-in-Chief of the royal forces, as his residence. Subsequently, after he resigned the command, and it was in the possession of Sir Henry Clinton, the English Governor, it was by him loaned to the Baroness Riedesel, the wife of a Major-General of Hessians in Burgoyne's forces, who was included in the capitulation at Saratoga, and who has written an admirable memoir of her sufferings and adventures in the war. In this she speaks in ardent terms of the country-seat where she spent nearly an entire year. She goes into raptures over the peaches, the apricots and the grapes, which were all of the most admirable kind, and admires the beautiful gardens and the greenhouses. From this it is evident that the farmhouse of the Beekmans was as noted at that time in New-York as the Walton House, and the conjecture formed by the writer of the intention and desire of the builder will receive corroboration from all who will compare its outside appearance with its inside furnishing. At the present time few persons notice it, for the cutting through Mount Pleasant, on which it was built, to grade Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, has isolated it on a rock some twenty feet from the sidewalk. A very dilapidated wooden fence surrounds the house and the grounds, which latter slope down to the sidewalk on Fiftieth-street, and there is situated the present entrance. A neat wooden sign announces that the house is tenanted by Dr. Morey, a dentist, and that he has all facilities for extracting teeth without pain. Entering here one cannot but be struck with the melancholy aspect of the gardens, which were once the theme of universal admiration. The ground, it is true, is considerably broken, but this, far from opposing the gardener's art, affords him more opportunities for its display. Here, however, there has been only the feeblest attempt to alter the arrangement of nature. The turf has been removed to form a circular flower bed, and a dozen specimens of that cheerful plant, the box, are making a gallant but precarious struggle for existence. One wonders where the grand gardens could have been that the Hessian lady found so charming, but the key to the enigma is given by the present occupants, who inform the visitor that the house is not now in its old site, which was removed when Fifty-first-street was opened. The Beekman family spent many thousands of dollars in preparing a new foundation and having the old house shifted bodily, but they forgot to restore the garden surroundings, which, in the change, were completely lost. Standing at the foot of the broad wooden stairway in front of the piazza and looking critically at the building, one cannot perceive that it suffered anything by the transit. It is solidly constructed of thick planks filled in with bricks, has two stories and a basement, and is surmounted by an old-fashioned shingle roof with somewhat fragile-looking chimneys. The exterior is painted of a dull yellow tone, a faithful reproduction of the past. Entering the front door a fine wide hall greets the view, on each side of which are somewhat low doors opening into the rooms formerly occupied as library and dining-hall, at present the consulting room of Dr. Morey and the drawing-room of his amiable wife. Both of them are enthusiastic admirers of the old house, and have lavished considerable sums in maintaining the house as nearly as possible in its original condition. Not content with papering and painting on the most generous scale, they got the workmen to scrape and scrape until they reached the first primal layers so as to reproduce the exact paints, and to obtain a wall-paper as nearly in harmony with the original as the modern stores would furnish. The hall was therefore painted cream-color and chocolate, and the library to match. The books in the latter could not have been very extensive, for they seem to have been contained in a sort of alcove in one corner. The fire-place projects three feet, and there are cunning little cupboards on each of its sides, which must have been admirable places for things that ought to be kept very dry. The mantel-piece is of gray marble, not very handsome, and the grate is modern. The old dining-room, now the drawing-room, is much grander. Over the doors are pediments of carved oak, in the somewhat heavy style of the Dutch of the seventeenth century, with spaces for heads of animals, horns of deers, &c., but these have been removed. The fire-place is very ornate; it is carved in oak up to the ceiling, which, by-the-bye, is not very far, for the rooms are low; over the mantel-piece, which is of black marble, "bleu belge," is some elaborate carving of foliage and scroll, out of which a dog and two swans, in *mezzo relievo*, present themselves. Mrs. Morey, the young *chatelaine*, to whom the writer is under obligations for much interesting information, tells a family anecdote, that in a drunken frolic an officer knocked off the head of one of the swans, and that a new head was carved and fixed on the mutilated bird by a private soldier, one of his Excellency's guard. The doors are flanked on each side by Tuscan columns, in oak, painted, however, as is the wainscoting, which is only about two feet and a half high.

Moving up the stair-case one finds the luxury of modulated steps so as to give the least possible fatigue in mounting. The bannisters are of solid mahogany, the railings very handsomely carved. At the head of the stairs the corridor is reached, which is of the same dimensions as the hall below, the whole length of the house, with a width of seventeen feet. In the old mansions of past times, which succeeded the castellated structures of the Middle Ages, there was always a tendency to repeat the hall on the second floor, and this was generally used as a picture-gallery. The drawing-rooms opened upon it, and in the entertainments of those days the musicians were stationed here. The extremities of this corridor or gallery were generally furnished with orange-trees, oleanders and such other greenhouse trees as were known. The walls were hung with the portraits of the family, and with the works of art which their taste might have induced them to purchase. It is really amazing to see how faithfully Dr. and Mrs. Morey have reproduced these conditions, though being Canadians, they have mistaken the old drawing-rooms for the best bedroom, a very pardonable error, when one remembers that the room of the lady of the house was and is in France to this day the reception-room and the best furnished in the house. Here from the pretty corridor with its water-colors, its engravings, its handsome carpet and its flowers, the visitor steps at once into what was *the* suite of the house. There is a heavy wainscot, above which the walls are painted of a deep cobalt-blue, with an elegant cornice of molding and gilding. The folding-doors which connect the two rooms are probably of recent date, and there was some intention of taking down the partition-walls and throwing the two rooms into one. The plaster of Paris moldings in the centre of the ceiling are of very superior workmanship, and the ceilings are slightly groined. The mantel-pieces in each room exactly correspond. They both project the same distance, and have both the same odd side cupboards. The decoration of the fire-places consists of the old Dutch tiles, with Scriptural subjects—Elijah going up to heaven in a chariot drawn by two frightfully spavined horses; Apostles putting to sea in butter-bowls; the prodigal with a shepherd's crook standing in a melancholy attitude beside a trough at which a very fat pig is gorging; the Annunciation, in which the Blessed Virgin is dressed as a shepherdess, and the angel Gabriel comes down in a feather bed. They are without exception so grotesque, that one hardly knows whether to be angry at the ridiculous light in which such thrilling subjects are placed, or to laugh at the incongruous images suggested by the rude art of the designer. They were very carelessly put in, many of the tiles being repetitions of each other, but strange to say, none are duplicates. Only one of these rooms is in blue, the connecting one being in brown. With the latter, there are no associations; with the former, there are many. Washington retreating from the adverse battle of Brooklyn, came here, and issued the orders for the army to take up position on the heights of Harlem. Being conscious that he could no longer defend the City, he told the Beekmans to fly. He remained here only a few hours, and his hosts accompanied him, taking with them the few things they could transport, but compelled to leave many valuables behind them. These they secreted in a closet up-stairs, which contained in rear a secret closet. In this part the family were accustomed to hang their choicest bunches of grapes to keep them away from the children. They fled, not knowing when they should return, if ever. At length, in 1783, in November, they once more took possession of their dear country-house, which had been through many hands since their hurried flight. They went at once to the closet, pulled open the false board, and discovered their treasures untouched. But the bunches of grapes had been converted into excellent raisins.

On the same floor are two famous rooms, one the place where André slept before going to meet Arnold. This room has a fire-place adorned with Dutch tiles also. The other is quite a small room connecting with the nursery. It is very small, lighted by one window which begins at the ceiling and comes half-way down to the floor. This was the room where Nathan Hale passed his last night on earth. He was arrested in Huntington, Long Island, through the instrumentality of his first cousin, a man bound to him by a thousand ties of love and kindness, a man whose hand he had pressed a thousand times with affection, with whom he had almost grown up. He was brought across the Sound to Sir William Howe, shortly after he had taken possession of the Beekman-house, and confined in this room, a sentry pacing below with loaded fusee. The little window does not open, and the panes are very small. He might with any sharp instrument have cut through the woodwork, for there are no bars, but he had no tools, and though the place was not strong, it was sufficient for its bad purpose, and restrained that brave spirit. In the morning he was brought before Sir William Howe, and sent out to be hung. A rope was fastened to one of the butternuts that grew in the vicinity of the house, and the sacrifice was consummated. Tradition says that the old butternut, fully two hundred years old, which is in front of the present house, was the one. It is now encircled by a wire rope, connecting with a derrick used in the erection of some new houses, and bears the strain gallantly, but a violent equinoctial might prove too much for it, and destroy a landmark around which cluster so many memories of good and evil. This tree was the mark for the fifth mile-stone from Whitehall.

The next floor has not many rooms, and none of special interest. There is considerable old furniture and engravings up here, but the art is of the ponderous style. There is, however, one engraving rather thrilling. It is a drawing of the meeting of the French National Assembly in 1789, and contains below the names of all the members of that famous body. Neatly framed also, is the Beekman coat-of-arms, in which a stream meanders through the shield, which would make one think that the name should be written Beekman. Among the other lumber are some wooden decorations of horns and musical instruments, richly gilt, which smacks of Christmas festivities, perhaps of private theatricals. These poor fragments stranded here in the garrets are the flotsam and jetsam of a human tide that flowed past and ebbed forever.

Diabolical Thieves.

The *Journal des Débats* quotes a letter dated Nijni-Novogorod, the 10th ult., in which an account is given of a daring robbery perpetrated by thieves at that place. The correspondent says: "On the 3d of September, at 7 o'clock, the great theatre, which contains 1,600 persons, was full. The piece represented was a favorite one, entitled 'Crime, and its Punishment.' Among those present were the leading military and civil officers, the head of the police, and a large number of police officers. While the first act was being played, and the attention of the spectators was fixed on the stage, a report was suddenly heard, a slight smoke filled the upper part of the theatre, and a cry of 'fire' was raised. Everybody rushed to the doors, but only one was open. Terror became general when this was discovered. The crowd was enormous, and persons were thrown down and trampled upon. The thieves who had combined to cause this alarm took the opportunity of seizing whatever they could lay their hands upon. They tore earrings from the women and stole watches and studs from the men. This scene lasted for about ten minutes, until the people employed in the theatre and the police made it known that there was no trace of fire. When tranquillity had been restored, inquiry was made respecting the articles stolen, and it was found that the value exceeded 100,000 roubles. Several persons were killed; three men and a woman were taken to the hospital dangerously wounded, and an actress received a very serious wound. The thieves contrived to escape."

Death of an Old Citizen of Albany.

Mr. Jacob H. Ten Eyck, a greatly esteemed citizen of Albany, died in that city on Tuesday night, in the ninety-third year of his age. The *Evening Journal* says: "Mr. Ten Eyck was one of the descendants (in the fifth generation) of Conrad Ten Eyck, who came to New-York from Holland in 1650, and who was the common progenitor of all of that name now in this State, if not of all now in America. Harmanus Ten Eyck, the father of the deceased, lived in Broadway, (now Nos. 507 and 509,) near Maiden-lane, where Jacob H. also resided until the railroad depot was established where it now is, when he removed to his late residence in North Pearl-street.

Mr. Ten Eyck was engaged in the dry-goods business until he assumed the Presidency of the old Bank of Albany, over which he continued to preside until its failure by the dishonesty of others. This failure resulted in a severe loss to the stockholders of the bank, but most severely of all to its President. He bore the loss with cheerfulness, and maintained his integrity unsullied. Since this event Mr. Ten Eyck has lived in retirement, surrounded and ministered to by his relatives, (he was never married,) enjoying in a quiet way the social intercourse of a few intimate friends, and the respect and highest esteem of all who knew him.

Mr. Ten Eyck, though of large wealth, was a gentleman of the most unostentatious habits. He was generous and liberal, and took a deep personal interest in every religious and benevolent enterprise of the day. He was a consistent and beloved member of the First Reformed Church, and always manifested a deep interest in its welfare. He was also a Governor of the Albany Hospital, and a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank. He never held but one political office. He was elected Alderman in 1846, from the old Fifth Ward, by the Whig Party, and served through his term with characteristic fidelity.

With one exception, Mr. Ten Eyck was the oldest of our business men and bankers. Mr. Newman, the well-known and esteemed wool merchant of this city, is his senior by several months, and is still in the enjoyment of robust health.

NEW-JERSEY.

Spirited Address of the Republican State Committee.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 9, 1872.

To the Union Republican Voters of New-Jersey:

The result of the elections yesterday determines beyond all reasonable doubt the issue of the National contest in November. The people, unshaken in their loyalty to the great principles vindicated by the war and engrafted upon the national policy by Republican legislation, will rebuke, as it deserves, the coalition which contemplates nothing less than the surrender of these principles and the great gains we have made under them in civilization and progress. In this triumph of principle over expediency, every New-Jersey Republican will desire to share. To that end the duty of the hour is obvious. We must perfect everywhere the work of organization, awaken the apathetic to a sense of the gravity of the crisis, and provide in every county, town and school district for such a thorough discussion of the issue of the canvass that no citizen will be able to excuse himself from a performance of duty. Very much has already been done in this direction, but we must not be satisfied with anything short of the utmost effort. There is every reason why New-Jersey should fall into the line with the column of Republican States. The sympathies of our people, upon a fair representation of existing issues, are unquestionably with the Republican Party. Hundreds of Democrats, who would never have abandoned their party flag so long as it represented cherished principles and a historic record, refuse now to ratify by their votes the surrender of the party into the hands of life-long enemies; and seeing that under Grant's Administration the country has enjoyed a degree of prosperity almost unexampled, and all our great industrial, financial and commercial interests rest upon safe and stable foundations, as the result of a wise and judicious national policy, many of them will undoubtedly vote with us to perpetuate a rule which has produced results so eminently beneficent.

Thus reinforced we have but to organize and poll a full Republican vote to make the victory certain and place the State where it belongs—in the galaxy of States which refuse to apologize for the war against treason, or to surrender the fruits of that costly struggle.

With triumph clearly within our grasp, we shall be faithless to every consideration of patriotism if we neglect to employ every energy and every legitimate means at our control to secure the prize. Let the word be everywhere, in the language of our leader, "Push things."

GEORGE A. HALSEY, Chairman.
JOHN Y. FOSTER, } Secretaries.
D. VICKERS, }

The Loss of the Golden Hind—Twelve Men Perish from Exposure and Starvation.

A gentleman on board the United States steamer Ossipee sends to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* the following statement of Mr. John Saville, late chief mate of the ship Golden Hind, from New-York, bound to San Francisco, Capt. B. F. Robbins:

"We left on St. Valentine's Day, and our passage from New-York was commenced by a succession of heavy westerly gales; but we struggled on until entering the trades, when everything went smoothly, except that our water had become mixed with salt water. However, we managed to get along until our arrival at Montevideo, where we remained five days, and filled up with fresh water. Leaving Montevideo we had fine weather until passing through the Straits of Le Maire, when we encountered a succession of terrific westerly gales, which drove us to the eastward. After having reached the longitude of Cape Horn five times, the sixth time we succeeded in passing the stormy cape, and reached 79° west longitude, when we encountered the heaviest gale I ever experienced during a period of twenty-five years. We lost our rudder on the 13th of June. After several days hard work, we got out and hung a temporary rudder, which, however, failed to answer our expectations, on account of the heavy sea running, and on the 22d we lost that again.

On the morning of the 23d we sighted Cape Gloucester, Charles Island, western coast of Patagonia, the ship unmanageable. Finding there could be nothing further done, we let go both anchors, which served to check temporarily the driving of the ship on the breaker-lined coast, and succeeded in launching three boats, taking every soul out of the ship. During the first night we lost sight of one boat, in charge of the second mate, William Webb, containing himself and six seamen, whom we never saw again. The other two boats, with six men in each, besides the Captain and myself, kept company until the 9th of August, having suffered everything that man could endure and still live. We lost during that period of forty-eight days of suffering five men from sheer starvation; and the rest of us would not have lasted three days longer if, under God's providence, a small sealing schooner had not discovered us in the small cove on Terra del Fuego, which we had reached in our efforts to get to Sandy Point. Several days after leaving the wreck our Captain's boat was upset, and we lost our charts and instruments and most of our provisions, which left us at the mercy of the winds and tides. For fifteen days we were within sixty miles of this haven of rest without knowing where we were. We were, upon our arrival, treated with the utmost kindness by the Chilean Governor until the arrival of the United States steam-ship Ossipee, and are now on board of her. On our arrival at Sandy Point we were mere skeletons and cripples, with our legs swollen so that we were scarcely able to walk. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and crew of the Ossipee for the manner in which we were taken hold of and cared for."

Resignation of Rev. Charles T. Brooks, of Newport.

A Newport correspondent writes: "At the close of the morning service at the Unitarian Church yesterday, (Sunday,) a communication was read from the pastor, Rev. Charles T. Brooks, and proved to be his resignation. This venerable clergyman was at the 'Carney Hospital' doctoring for his eyesight for a long time. The best aid and skill that Boston afforded was procured to restore his sight, and he seemed for a long time to be improving, and returned home with the expectation that his sight would be fully regained, and that he would be able to resume his pastoral duties again. The society, with whom he has been connected for thirty-five years, were deeply moved when the communication was read, and a committee was appointed to confer with him upon the subject, and his final decision is looked forward to with anxiety."

"Bowie-Knife" Potter.

Some time ago Hon. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, took decided ground publicly in favor of the re-election of President Grant, but a letter from him, written last July and just published, is vigorous enough to be interesting. It was written in reply to one asking him to be a candidate for a "Liberal Republican Reform nomination for Congress on a free-trade platform;" and in it he says "I have not a particle of sympathy with what is called the Liberal Reform movement. On the contrary, it seems to me the most illiberal and unpatriotic movement since the rebels moved on Sumter. Instead of a *reform* movement, I cannot but regard it as a purely selfish one, arising from personal hatred for Gen. Grant, a desire for the spoils of office, and 'clear, sheer cussedness.' Those engaged in it seem to be entirely oblivious to the signal service rendered the country by Gen. Grant, or, at least, very willing to ignore them. Their only object appears to be, not reform, but to '*kill Grant*,' and for that purpose they manifest their willingness to use as a blunderbuss the man, who of all others in the nation, has opposed most bitterly the particular measures of reform which they profess to have at heart, and who, up to within a year, has supported warmly and cordially all the leading measures of Gen. Grant's Administration." And after enumerating some of the achievements of the Republican Party, he concludes: "Such a party as that is liberal enough for me, and its past record is a sufficient guarantee for its future liberality without the necessity of the prefix 'liberal.' It has reformed more political abuses than its predecessors, and I have the utmost confidence that it will continue its work of necessary reform for some years to come."

FRANCE.

Current Topics in the Parisian Capital.

Superstition Among the Peasantry—Results of French Religious Instruction—Movements of the Executive—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 27, 1872.

Some generations ago, when philosophical discussions were very much in vogue, there existed a class of men who were called Nihilists, because they reduced everything to nothing, and demonstrated by perfect arguments that it was extremely doubtful whether anything really was—whether we really saw or heard, or, in fact, actually existed. Everything that really is, they said, is capable of proof, but how are you going to work to prove that we really do exist? The fault of these men was in pushing logic to its extreme. Their arguments showed that we may be too logical in some things—or that we may carry our logic too far—and prepared the way for Sir William Hamilton and John Stuart Mill. Neither, it seems to me, have yet hit the mark, and I am afraid I must say that the latter seems to have gone wider of it than the philosopher he attacks. But the logic of the Nihilists bore mainly upon philosophy, and it was reserved to some French peasants to perform the same office for our system of theology. During the Midsummer the peasants of the Province of Berri were rejoicing in the prospect of a bountiful harvest, and were joyous over their splendid fields of grain. Suddenly a furious storm arose, and the rain, the wind and the hail destroyed the year's work in a single day. The fields were devastated and hopelessly ruined. The peasants were furious. A council was held in the village, and it was speedily resolved that the blame rested upon the curé. They argued that he could have prevented the storm if he had so willed by a few magical operations belonging to his calling, and kept off the hail by going out of the church with the cross, or with the patent saintly relics of the locality. At least he could have driven the storm elsewhere—which meant, although not expressed, to the fields of their neighbors. That thought did not trouble them, however; for once they were spared, the responsibility was thrown upon the saints of another parish. Putting themselves in motion, the peasants went to their church, finding their priest unsuspiciously saying mass at the altar, and at once made an attack upon him. They kicked him out; they beat him in the gutter, and then smashed the altar, and made havoc among the saints. From the church they went to the priest's residence, threw his furniture and garments out of the window, tore up his books, and smashed his crockery. "He deserves to be killed, the rascal," cried one, and the band again started for the half-dead curé, with "kill him" on their lips, and murder in their hearts. At that moment, fortunately, the police arrived to rescue the curé, and to arrest twenty of the aggressors.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND ITS RESULTS.

The reader will naturally suppose that I am relating an event which took place somewhere between the third and fourth centuries, but it occurred a great deal nearer our own enlightened age. Indeed, the precise date was the 28th of July, A. D. 1872, and the trial of the twenty was completed only a few days ago. They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one to three months. The locality was the village of Châtre-Langlin, Berri, close by the residence of the Baronne Dudevant, better known as Georges Sand. The charge against them was "disturbance of public worship." Without trying to defend the conduct of those savage imbeciles, I may be permitted to say that they only sinned through an excess of logic. What had that and other priests taught them all their lives? They had been told that there was a Being on high who held the seasons in His hands; who watched over each one of them and their affairs; who was always ready to intervene in their every-day life; who followed them at every step, and who could be easily touched and influenced by prayer. They had been taught from infancy that their curé was infallible; that he was heaven's chargé d'affaires for that section, and with full power to excite His anger or to disarm it. Further, they were taught that they could obtain anything they desired by addressing themselves to this intermediary or agent, provided they paid the price and used the proper forms. The prayers of this priest were all-powerful, a mass was infallible, and it was a well-understood bargain between the peasant and his curé that he was to pay a certain sum for each of these benefits. If his wife chanced to be sick, he paid twenty sous for a low mass to hasten her recovery. If his cow was suffering, he paid three francs for a high mass, and from that to six francs for praying for and blessing his crops. He prayed himself, according to the formula given him, and he paid his priest for praying—his catechism telling him that a certain number of prayers to God, and so many to the patron saint of the village, were certain to succeed. Let no one say that this is the work of ignorant country priests, for even the Bishop of Orleans said that "prayer was more powerful than God himself, for the prayers of priests were able to turn God from His own intentions." This was the religious instruction received by the peasants of Berri, and it was only logical, therefore, that they should hold their priest responsible. They honestly believed that if he had taken his cross in hand and gone out of the church chanting his rites, he could have driven off the storm. Early in the season they had paid him for going about their fields, cross in hand, to bless their crops, and to sprinkle them with holy water; and later they had given him many a piece of *singe* to pray for fair weather. If hail came, it was because he had deceived them, and had prayed for it after being paid to pray for sunshine. At any rate, he had always claimed to be able to do anything he pleased by praying to God—for which he was paid by the State, and his salary supplemented by them—and, if this were true, he could have prayed away the storm if he had been so disposed. Logically speaking, not much fault can be found with this reasoning. The Neapolitans indulge in the same process. Their belief in the blood of St. January is so strong that the King of Rome felt bound to order the miracle when Vesuvius was growling, in order to save a riot in the streets. He threatened to shoot the priests unless the blood liquefied in two hours' time, and it liquefied. The populace was content, and so, for that time, was Vesuvius. The same peasants deck their household saint with jewels and silks, and grovel before her while praying for a lucky number in the lottery; and he tears her clothes and kicks her about the room in anger when he draws a blank. This incident of the Berri peasants will set men thinking a little upon the danger of advancing doctrines which cannot be pushed to their logical extremity, and it brings to mind that saying of Buckle that, "here in England, in the midst of all our enlightenments and our nineteenth-century civilization, the remarkable spectacle is seen of a people going in large numbers to their churches and praying for rain;" and Tyndall makes the matter more prominent by saying that "one might as well pray for water to run up hill." I hope that no one will lightly accuse me of trying to lessen the potency of prayer, for such is not my intention or wish; but I believe that we have quite enough which all can logically pray for, without following the Berri peasants in praying God for natural miracles, or to go contrary to His own laws.

THE EXECUTIVE.

To come from this curious incident to politics, I must tell you that M. Thiers has made himself quite at home at the Elysée, and receives his friends there every evening. He has also secretly moved the Government to Paris, and all of the Ministers are now installed, definitely, the *Bien Public* says, within the city walls. The *Journal Officiel* has also come back to its old quarters on the Quai Voltaire, to remain, it is said apologetically, "as long as the President remains at the Elysée." If it remains so long, it will probably prolong its stay indefinitely, or adjourn its return to Versailles *sine die*. From this it will be perceived that M. Thiers "begins to feel his muscle," and is satisfied that he is strong enough to have it out with the Assembly. One reason for this confidence is the attitude of Gambetta. That gentleman has induced his party to support the President, and in his recent speech he declared that the Radical party had only to support the Government in the coming elections to see its policy carried out. "We must put up with everything for the moment," he said to close, "and if asked to swallow a toad, we must swallow a toad every day rather than break with the Government at this time." This figure of speech had a great success. On the other hand, the party is growing uneasy, and begins to fear that Gambetta has been bought with reactionary gold. There is some talk of having Louis Blanc reply to him; but for the time being Gambetta is popular with the crowd, and none of the other Red orators could stand against him. Of course this is exceedingly agreeable to the Monarchists; but then, what are they going to do about it? Upon that question there is great difference of opinion. Some want to unite to oust M. Thiers, but then, the means? Some want to engage all parties to turn Republican, so that the dream of a Republic without Republicans may be realized. It is proposed that M. Rouher, the Duc d'Aumale, M. de Belcastel, M. de Lorgeril, the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein, and their friends, should turn conservative Republicans, seize upon the offices, and thus crowd out the Radicals. That is only one of the many little schemes proposed at this time, and it is quite as sensible as the majority.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONGRESS.

I learn that Mr. Hotchkiss, an American inventor, has been doing a good work upon the Continent, for at his suggestion Baron Schwartz-Senborn, Director of the Vienna Exhibition, has proposed to his Government the convening of a Congress of delegates from different nationalities, for the purpose of forming international treaties on trade-marks and inventions. The Austrian Government, I learn, has agreed to carry out this suggestion.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS ABROAD.

The *American Register* says that Mr. Pullman, of palace-car fame, is daily expected in Paris for the purpose of placing on the railway lines between here and Vienna a few of his excellent American vehicles. They will be ready for use during the exhibition. As most of the Continental lines are of uniform gauge, it is not improbable that this trial may lead to the general adoption of palace cars. They will prove a decided novelty in Europe.

SUICIDE OF AN ACTOR.

Kopp, the joyous comedian of the Variétés, well known to every Parisian theatre-goer, has committed suicide. He was near sixty years of age, and left a fortune of 150,000 francs. As his age precluded the idea of suicide for love, and his fortune that of suicide through want, there was great curiosity to know why Kopp blew his brains out. The papers stated simply that he had a case of law on hand, and it was only yesterday that the real secret came out. The case of Kopp, charged with a sad offense, was called, and the *Huissier* replied that the accused was not able to be present owing to a sudden death. The Judge demanded proof, and, as none was at hand, was about to proceed by default, when Kopp's *acte de decès* was found. As this evidence was in due form, the case was stricken from the docket. ASHBY.

M. GAMBETTA.

The Ex-Dictator at Grenoble—Democracy versus Republicanism—An Attack on the Bonapartists—Significance of the Speech.

A telegram from Grenoble to the London *Daily News*, dated Sept. 27, supplies the following summary of M. Gambetta's speech in that city: "Long before the time announced for Gambetta's appearance at the meeting," says the account, "a crowd collected round the entrance to the Brasserie du Nord. An hour before Gambetta appeared the large low room in which the meeting was held was filled to overflowing. Great care was taken that no one entered without a letter of invitation. One thousand invitations were issued, and there was fully that number of persons present. There were comparatively few working men in the room. Several officers in uniform were among the audience, and they listened to Gambetta with evident interest and attention. When Gambetta arrived, at about 8½, the whole audience rose as one man, with loud cries of 'Vive Gambetta!' 'Vive la République!' people clambering upon chairs and tables the better to see the guest of the evening. So great was the enthusiasm that Gambetta waited some ten minutes for the audience to calm down. Being then introduced by M. Rey, a Municipal Councillor of Grenoble, Gambetta made a speech which lasted an hour and a quarter. The following is the substance of his remarks: 'I feel,' he said, 'that I am in a country where Republican principles have long flourished, even before 1789. Your applause, I hope, addresses itself to the Republic and not to me. Men are imperfect, and you can only require that they should be entirely devoted to their country. Allusion has been made to the war, and to the efforts of the Government of National Defense to save at least the honor of France. It can never be sufficiently repeated that the Republicans for honor's sake carried on what they had not begun.' M. Gambetta then spoke with much feeling of his visit to that noble Savoy, so Republican and so French in spite of all its wretched calumniators might say. He next spoke of the difficulties thrown in the way of political meetings, and alluded to the miserable vexations to which he had been subjected at Chambery. The speaker compared the Republican Party with the so-called party of order, pointing out that the Republicans always showed themselves ready to fully obey the laws, even absurd ones. As for the self-styled party of order, they only created disorder, and were agents of riot and defamation. 'After all,' continued M. Gambetta, 'have those who govern us carefully reflected what Democracy really means? With all their apparatus of laws against public meetings, how can they expect the country to benefit by Republican institutions? Electors and elected should have full liberty to communicate with each other, to exchange ideas, and for the elected to give an account of their conduct to their constituents. This is practiced by English public men, by lords as by the most democratic members of the House of Commons. This is the case, too, in Switzerland. When will it be understood in France that a new order of ideas must be adopted in politics? Look, for instance, at all the legislation about the rights of meeting. In reality there can be no good legislation about the right of public meeting, but only usurpation of the people's rights. But be sure of this, that those who govern by force are self-condemned. In the France of today it is necessary that the Government should be carried on by men of different social rank from those now in power. We have every right to hope for better things, for at every election, either of councillors general or deputies, good Republicans are returned. Let us get rid of that foolish timidity which has done so much harm to France. It is this timidity to which we owe the Second Empire, and which now more than anything else hinders the acceptance of a real Republic; and above all let us Republicans be prudent, and success is certain. The country is with us, and very soon we shall have the reality, as we have now the name of, a Republic. How comes it, I wonder, that those fiery representatives of Divine right do not meet their electors? Are they afraid of the reception they would receive? All they have done is to discover that the Republic must be established. Ah! if the Assembly of Versailles did not know it was dying it would never make this marriage *in extremis* with the Republic. Now let us beware of these Republicans of the eleventh hour. Let us have nothing to do with clucks who now come over to us. Let us have no renegades in our ranks. Then followed a violent attack on the Bonapartists, which was received with much applause. 'As to the present Assembly,' continued Gambetta, 'you can do nothing with those people at Versailles. We must have a new Assembly and new men, and return to Paris, the head and heart of Republican France.' After a well-deserved compliment to the Prefect, Gambetta concluded amidst loud applause a most eloquent speech. A vote of thanks to him was passed, and the meeting separated in perfect order about 10 o'clock amidst cries of 'Vive Gambetta,' 'Vive La République.' This speech would seem, and is generally considered to be, a declaration of war against M. Thiers. Gambetta is evidently embittered by the treatment he met with at Chambery, and encouraged to throw down the glove to M. Thiers by his astonishingly good reception in Savoy and Grenoble."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The London *Athenæum* remarks that the necessity of calling in all the aids of science is shown by the reports of the colliery inspectors for 1871, just published. They give the number of male persons employed in our coal-mines as 370,881, and the quantity of coal raised as 117,439,251 tons. There occurred 826 fatal accidents, from which there resulted 1,075 deaths. For each 109,246 tons of coal raised one miner perished.

The English *Church Times* says: "It is commonly reported in political circles at Vienna that the three Emperors have agreed to unite in a joint note to the Pope demanding the suppression of the Jesuits, and promising if he will agree to their demand to take the other religious orders under their protection and to come to some understanding with the Italian Government regarding their property."

The death is announced of Prince George Galitzin, the representative of one of the oldest noble families of Russia. The Prince had devoted his life to the popularization of the Russian national style of singing, and the choir which he had formed and always directed has been very highly appreciated in the many towns where the Prince allowed them to be heard.

There are at this time four chemical laboratories in Japan where the science is taught, three of them being presided over by Germans, and the fourth by an American. The chief one is at Osaka, where there are nearly 100 students. The rest are at Kaga, Shidzoka and Fukuwi. A fifth will soon be opened at Jeddo. The students are said to be fairly intelligent, but their minds are at present encumbered with astrology and other kinds of spurious philosophy.

The *Echo du Parlement* says that a new form of penance is now imposed upon Catholics going to confession in Germany. They are forced to subscribe to some clerical journal in order to expiate their sins. Some individuals of literary taste and strong resolution have elected to take their chance of salvation rather than take in certain of those journals; and, while the priests threaten them with damnation if they don't subscribe, they predicate that doom for themselves if they do.

Some disturbances have broken out in the Hedjaz among certain turbulent Arab tribes between the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, and the Sheriff of Mecca has telegraphed for assistance to Constantinople. The Porte has, in consequence, dispatched telegraphic orders to the commander of the *corps d'armée* in the vilaet of Yemen to send on to the disturbed district a sufficient force to restore order, and reinforcements will be at once sent from the capital to fill up the void thus made in the ranks of the troops in Yemen.

A serious fire took place recently in the extensive forest in the vilaet of Smyrna, which extends along the Asiatic coast opposite the islands of Cos and Rhodes. The recent heats had caused great dryness, and an ignited flake from some burning wood used in smoking beehives kindled the fire, which spread with great rapidity, and was not got under for upward of twenty-four hours. The district is famous for its honey, and the disaster resulted in the destruction of a considerable amount of property, including large numbers of beehives, several stores of hay and straw, and many hundred fruit and forest trees.

From reports now published, we learn something of the part played during the recent war by the Turnvereine for the training of the youth of Germany. The 1,051 branches number 81,727 members, of whom 14,903 were called under arms. Large numbers of the remainder went into the field as volunteers, 1,119 as assistants to the ambulance department. Of the whole number, 1,243 were wounded, 191 died through fatigue or sickness, and 617 were slain in battle or died of wounds received there. The American and English Turnvereine were not backward in furnishing their contingents to this brave band.

A correspondent of the Delhi *Gazette* at Kumaon says: "There is a perfect reign of terror in these parts at present, on account of the depredations of a family of tigers that seem to be slaying men and women indiscriminately. It is said that these pests have been emboldened to commit such havoc by the villagers at this season picketing their cattle out in the open. I hear that two men and one woman, within the last week, have been killed within a few miles of this, and now cows and buffaloes are falling a prey to the man-eaters. It is to be hoped that the Government will do something to rid the country of these tigers. At present people are afraid to travel unless in gangs."

Another sad story of the sea is related. Out of a crew of about thirty, only one remains to tell the melancholy tale. The ship was the Newcastle, which sailed from Liverpool, for Havana, on the 6th ult., under the command of Capt. Wilkins, and was wrecked off Tuskar while passing down the Channel. The crew took to the boats when the vessel struck, but these were capsized and the men drowned, with the exception of John Berry. This man supported himself on a piece of wreck for three days, when he was picked up by the steamer Castilian, on her way to Lisbon. During three nights and nearly four days he had no food, and the only means of quenching his thirst was applying his tongue to a piece of rusty iron on the wreck which supported him. He had just been landed in Liverpool.

The *Lancet* remarks: "According to a letter (seemingly well-inspired) in the *XIX. Siècle*, the Empress Carlotta maintains her physical health, not only unimpaired, but to some extent improved, while her mental derangement has reached the last stage of imbecility. She lives estranged from all her family, resolutely declining to see either the King or Queen, who are forced to content themselves with catching a glimpse of her during her occasional walks in the grounds of the Château Tervuerer. Her physicians have abandoned all hope of her restoration to sanity, while they augur favorably of her general health. Her mind still dotes on her lost empire, and all her caprices, and they are many, run in the direction of imperial state pageant. She constantly dispatches telegrams to Napoleon III., who, she believes, still reigns; and, saddest of all, the name of Maximilian is seldom off her lips."

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following resolution: "This Chamber regards with satisfaction the termination of the long-pending dispute between this country and the United States of America by mutual arrangement of a reference to arbitration, and the principle of the settlement of an international dispute which has in this case been for the first time introduced, as one which is fraught with the greatest blessings to the interests of the peace of nations and international commerce, and, apart from all consideration of the basis of settlement which has been determined upon, this Chamber desires to offer its warm thanks to the Governments of both countries for the great patience and forbearance which have marked the progress of the negotiations, and hails with satisfaction the example which has thus been offered to the world of the introduction of a principle which it is earnestly hoped will be accepted as a precedent on all future occasions." It was resolved that a copy of this resolution should be sent to the Foreign Office, with a request that through the Government it should be forwarded to the Government of the United States.

Church and State in Germany.

A Berlin dispatch, dated Sept. 27, says: "Dr. Falk, the Minister of Public Worship, has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Ermeland, dated Sept. 27, which, after recapitulating the various communications which have passed between the Government and the Bishop, distinctly points out that although the Imperial Government acknowledges the advances made in the Bishop's declarations, it is still unable to find in them such guarantees as it is bound to demand in the interest of the State and its subjects. Dr. Falk maintains, in the course of his letter, that the antagonism between the views of the Bishop on the question of State rights and the fundamental principles of the Prussian, as well as any other State administration, continues to exist without the hoped-for solution, notwithstanding that opportunities had been offered by the Government to the Bishop to come to a mutual understanding. The Minister of Public Worship concludes by saying that the Imperial Government cannot possibly further undertake the responsibility of continuing to make payments for the support of the Bishop from funds of the State, to the laws of which the latter has not yielded implicit obedience, these emoluments having been voted by the Diet on the presumption that the laws and the Constitution of Prussia, on the basis of which the moneys were granted, would always be considered as valid and binding by the recipients. This assumption having become void, as is simply proved by the official statements of the Bishop of Ermeland, the right of the Government to make these payments is rendered doubtful, and it will therefore suspend them for the present."

CUBA.

Hopes of a Fresh Alabama Case.

Preparing an Issue—Progress of the Struggle—The New Trocha—Another Tragedy—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 4, 1872.

The topic of conversation among all classes of Cubans and Spaniards is the report from Europe that Spain intends to imitate the United States in the Alabama question, and to claim damages of the Republic. The Spaniards are not credulous enough to swallow the information as if it were quite trustworthy, although many among them really believe that both cases are identical, without taking into consideration that a simple blockade-runner is one thing to be fitted out, and a man-of-war another. Beside, it would really be advantageous to the United States, in a financial point of view, to have some court of arbitration allow claims of damages for the fitting out and sending forth of blockade runners, as for every ship which left American ports directly for Cuba, since the beginning of the present war, at least fifty left for the Southern States during the late unpleasantness. The Cubans, as a matter of course, ridicule the idea that the Spaniards would claim anything, but then it is well known that the Cubans will make fun of anything which Spaniards defend or cherish, whether the subject is sacred or profane. That the Spanish Government seriously contemplated such a step is certain, as, under Gen. Rodas, the then political Secretary, Mr. Cesareo Fernandez collected all possible evidence and information both here and through Spanish agents in the United States, to throw light on the subject, and afford staple points for future reference. The Spanish Government is in possession of the most minute details connected with the purchase or charter of steamers and the fitting out of so-called filibustering expeditions, which left the United States for Cuba. They only committed one error, not in obtaining evidence, but not retaining bona fide witnesses who landed on the Cuban shore as passengers from those filibustering steamers; whenever they caught any they generally shot them, but a few still live.

THE STRUGGLE.

Gen. Riquelme, Commander-in-Chief of operations in the field, arrived here several days ago, and had repeated and lengthy interviews with the Captain-General. The theme, as a matter of course, was by what means the insurgents could be made most harmless, and how incursions can be effectually prevented into the sugar districts. If Valmaseda, with over twice the number of men, could not finish the revolution, it would be a foolish thing to expect of Gen. Ceballos to accomplish such a task. The line for the new *trocha*, or military cordon, has been decided upon, and will begin at Bagá, a fortified village on Nuevitas Bay, on the north side of the island, thence in a straight line to Cascorro; from Cascorro, in a south-easterly direction, to Guaimaro; from Guaimaro, in an easterly line, to the Tobabo River, and along its course to the town of Tobabo, near the southern sea-coast; a smaller line then extending from Tobabo to the coast itself. The whole line is about sixty miles long and in addition to the twenty-seven different fortified places already existing along the proposed line, or in its immediate vicinity, about thirty additional stations will be established. The Cubans will find it a very difficult job to cross this line at will; the thing can be done, but lives must be sacrificed, and greater preparations and precautions must be taken by the Cuban leaders if they intend to execute such movements as they have performed hitherto. The commander of the new *trocha* is Col. Armiñan, a very able officer, and 150 vagrants in charge of fifteen civil guards, leave Havana today on the steamer Montezuma for the scene of their future labors. A report is current that many of these so-called vagrants are honest people, and were simply arrested because of a denunciation on the part of personal enemies. This may be true in a few cases, but nineteen-twentieths of this motley crowd would be considered and treated as vagabonds in any other country, they having no visible means of support. Many are well known to the officers of the prison and penitentiary as former inmates.

Gen. Riquelme left again on Wednesday afternoon, returning to the Central Department by way of the North coast, instead of going via Santa Cruz del Sur, as was originally proposed. Different versions are in circulation as to his military ability, many army-officers not considering him the right man, but this may result from envy. No engagements of any importance are reported, the continuous rains and impassable roads compelling both sides to remain quiet. At Potrerillo a gendarme or civil guard was shot, he having deserted to the Cubans and been captured. Desertion or any other crime is exceedingly rare among the civil guards.

THE FRESHEST TRAGEDY.

The Aguica plantation of the Count of Fernandina has again been the scene of a bloody tragedy, seven Chinamen having attacked Domingo Piloto with their hoes and leaving him dying on the field. The Chinamen were arrested, and immediately confessed the crime, alleging that the Piloto family had killed eleven of their number, and that they in defense had killed a brother and two cousins of Piloto within the past three years. They also admitted that Domingo had sworn to kill fifty Chinamen for every member of his family killed by them, and that he had whipped them without provocation. Such scenes must necessarily occur while Chinamen are treated like dumb brutes, and they will stop when men are placed on a level with the negro slaves, for whom there is an official to whom they can complain and by whom they are protected, while the Chinamen are not.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mrs. Andrea Cairo de Sterling, wife of Mr. Marquez Sterling, the able journalist and former editor of the *España*, died on Wednesday, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Sterling had received her education in the United States, where her brother and family still reside.... The town of Moron has met all its engagements, owes nothing, and has a surplus of $7,163 41 in its treasury. No other town in Cuba can show such an exhibit.... The *Gaceta* publishes the official report of the Staff Department, according to which, during the past fortnight, eighty-one insurgents were killed, seventy-two taken prisoners, (most of these latter undoubtedly also figure among the killed,) and 377 surrendered, the Spanish loss being given at nine killed, six wounded, and eight bruised soldiers.... The affair of the attack on the Chinamen in the Street-cleaning Department is still under examination, and popular sympathy is with the Governor, who has written a strong and lengthy letter to Madrid, stating that he will not resume his post, unless his course is sustained and the powers which the government conferred on him, when he left Spain, left him without interference on the part of the Captain-General. Twelve employes of the Police Department, connected with the affair, are confined in jail; three detective officers got off by stealth and have arrived at Key West, and two others are being searched for; this completes the list of seventeen officials connected with the sad and disgraceful affair. Col. Varela, who was the first to reach the landing place of the Fannie's cargo, has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship.... The report of a proposed duel in New-York between a Spaniard and a Cuban has caused little or no talk here, although one of the parties is well known; the people have something weightier to attend to, and are more interested in the Ochoa smuggling case, and the reported investigation of cruelties and fraud in the Boys' Asylum of San José than in all the rows which may occur in New-York.

QUASIMODO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Children's Books.

Messrs. Scribner & Co., of Broadway, are the publishers of a new set of children's books, well worthy the attention of all fathers and mothers. They are known as Nimmo's *Royal Illuminated Legends*, and are profusely illustrated in colors and gold, after designs by Marcus Ward. The stories are not quite so simply written as they ought to be for young children, but for boys and girls who can read well they are precisely what is wanted. We recommend our readers to look at them. They will form most acceptable presents for the coming season.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY. (Vol. II.) By Sir CHARLES LYELL, Bart., F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

A short time since we noticed the publication of the first volume of this very valuable contribution to the cause of science. The present volume, which completes the work, has, perhaps, more interest to the general reader than that which preceded it. The subjects of which it treats are the changes that have recently taken place in the outward aspect of our world, and also the changes that are now in progress. In considering the latter section, the author has given a complete summary of the growth of species by natural selection; their transmutation, geographical distribution, and the manner in which, even at the present day, specimens of the animal and vegetable kingdoms are being naturally preserved for the study of geologists in future ages. Lyell is a guide who may be unhesitatingly followed. Less adventurous and imaginative than some of his co-workers, he is surpassed by none in clearness of judgment or in thoroughness of comprehension in all branches of geological investigation. He has not in his long life allowed himself to accept a theory because it was new and startling, but on the other hand he has rejected no conclusion which was arrived at by present and unmistakable evidence, no matter what might be its correlative consequences. On this account there may be many things in his work that will surprise those holding strong preconceived opinions; still, they cannot but respect the evident sincerity which the author everywhere displays. On this particular subject he makes the following comment:

"We are sometimes tempted to ask whether the time will ever arrive when science shall have obtained such an ascendency in the education of the millions, that it will be possible to welcome new truths, instead of always looking on them with fear and disquiet, and to hail every important victory gained over error, instead of resisting the new discovery long after the evidence in its favor is conclusive. The motion of our planet round the sun, the shape of the earth, the existence of the antipodes, the vast antiquity of the globe, the distinct assemblages of species of animals and plants by which it was successively inhabited, and lastly, the antiquity and barbarism of primeval man—all these generalizations, when first announced, have been a source of anxiety and unhappiness. The future now opening before us begins already to reveal new doctrines, if possible more than ever out of harmony with cherished associations of thought. It is therefore desirable, when we contrast ourselves with the rude and superstitious savages who preceded us, to remember, as cultivators of science, that the comparative high place which we have reached in the scale of being has been gained, step by step, by a conscientious study of natural phenomena, and by fearlessly teaching the doctrines to which they point. It is by faithfully weighing evidence, without regard to preconceived notions, by earnestly and patiently searching for what is true—not what we wish to be true—that we have attained that dignity which we may in vain hope to claim through the rank of an ideal parentage."

As might be expected, the present work is a forcible illustration of careful, conscientious research. The author gives a fair statement of the arguments of Lemarck, St. Hilaire and Darwin, as far as they have any bearings on geology, and also all that has been urged against the scientific accuracy of their positions. More than this it is, perhaps, unnecessary to say, as the work has proved its worth by passing through eleven editions; and although great additions have been made in this issue, they are but improvements in a book which thousands have found highly interesting in a less perfect condition.

SARATOGA IN 1901. By ELI PERKINS, with Etchings by ARTHUR LUMLEY. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

Mr. Melville D. Landon, who is popularly known by the *nom de plume*, "Eli Perkins," which he has assumed in writing letters from Saratoga to the *Commercial Advertiser*, has, in the above volume, given selections from his correspondence, besides much original work. To those who have read his daily letters, it is needless to say that Mr. Landon possesses many strong claims to the right to be ranked among our American humorists. He has succeeded in personifying the character assumed with a vividness only surpassed in our American annals by Artemus Ward. The book has been beautifully illustrated, which in part redeems it from the dispraise which an excessive number of typographical errors would naturally call forth.

THE WHITE ROSE. By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This last novel of Mr. Melville's is one of the best he has written. It is neither strangely powerful nor wonderfully subtle, though in the absence of both these rare virtues is singularly readable. Indeed, the fanciful title, and its forced connection with the story, may be said to be its weakest feature. Like most English society novels, the scene is laid partly in London and partly in the country, with the customary trip to the Continent thrown in by way of division. The manner in which the plot—the result of two unhappy marriages—is developed, does not give ground for any strong presentation of character; and on this account the actors in Mr. Melville's hands become decidedly human from the very mildness of their excellences and faults. The book will probably share the fate of its predecessors in being widely read and generally forgotten, a destiny not wholly unenviable when one considers how many wearisome days it may serve to relieve.

EURIPIDES. By WILLIAM BODHAM DONNE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This work belongs to the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers," which have been written by various writers and issued under the supervision of Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A. The present volume, as well as the others, is not a translation of the works of the author treated, but rather furnishes in an attractive form, the arguments of these, and also a sketch of the life of the writer, and the customs of the time in which he lived. The position of Euripides as the last in the trio of great Greek poets, is one of peculiar interest, particularly so, as the era in which he wrote, and the form of thought which he adopted, are in greater harmony with our present mode of thinking and living, than almost any other epoch in antiquity. We trust the work will prove attractive to American readers, as it offers a clear, though not a complete insight into some of the highest Greek poetical works.

AT THE ALTAR. From the German of E. WERNER. Translated by J. S. L. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This is a very entertaining novel, in spite of considerable exaggeration in detail, and a too strongly marked prejudice against Catholicism. From the beginning to the end, the author does not allow the interest of his readers to flag, and in thus sustaining it displays remarkable imaginative and descriptive powers. The story may be taken as a vigorous exposition of what South Germany has been under the rule of the Roman Catholic clergy; how far for purely clerical ends individual happiness has been interfered with; and how far, for the same object, right feeling and right action have been laid aside. The late religious changes have probably suggested the work, which bears evidence of coming from one who has endured bondage of thought, and who is somewhat free spoken in new-found liberty. For a work that aims at sensation it is really a good one.

HUMAN ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE. By JOSEPH C. MARTINDALE, M. D. Philadelphia: ELDREDGE & BROTHER.

This work warrants the highest commendation. It is especially adapted for the use, either at school or at home, of young people who have received a fair education. The rudimentary laws governing the working and the existence of the human body are explained in a clear, forcible manner, and with enough illustration, both verbal and pictorial, to impress them on the mind of the youthful reader. It is impossible to estimate the amount of bodily suffering that might be obviated if the simple facts enunciated in this work were generally known, for the delicate mechanism with which each one is entrusted receives usually but very little thought until it is out of order. We trust, however, that this work will receive the attention from parents and teachers it merits, and that its success may encourage other attempts to popularize these studies.

NOTES FOR A MEMOIR ON THE PATHOLOGY OF THE TEETH. By A. C. CASTLE, M. D. Philadelphia: SAMUEL S. WHITE.

This short essay is one of the most interesting treatises on odontalgy we ever remember to have seen. It is the work of a man who thoroughly understands his subject, both from a theoretical and practical stand-point, and who from long experience, combined with close observation, is able to enforce with indisputable facts all the statements that he makes. The effect, in an individual, of a weak physical organization upon the teeth, and inversely, the effect of diseases in the teeth upon the general well-being, are strikingly set forth. The work is in condensed form, and will fully repay the reader who may devote a spare hour or two to it.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF BIOLOGY. By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is an interesting little work, as it condenses in a brief space, the results of the various researches that have been made, both through zoölogy and botany into the phenomenon of life. It is in every sense an elementary treatise, much care having been taken to free it as far as possible from scientific technicality. Prof. Nicholson is a careful investigator and lucid writer, and those who have any degree of interest in the matter will find enjoyment as well as profit in reading his short essay.

A CLINICAL MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF THE EAR. By LAURENCE TURNBULL, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This work has been carefully prepared, the author having had the advantage of seventeen years' practice in this particular branch of pathology. It is, of course, mainly intended for the professional use of students, and for those physicians who have only an occasional case of this kind under their care, but the forms of disease and the proper methods for their cure have been explained with so much plainness that it cannot fail to prove useful as a guide to any one troubled at all in this way.

Books Announced.

—To those interested in ornithology, the statement that a book, which is properly called *The Key to North American Birds*, is to be issued in a short time by Messrs. Dodd & Mead, will be received with real pleasure. A thorough work of this kind, combining both popular and scientific instruction, has long been needed, and this one, which has been written by Elliott Coues, M. D., will very fully supply this want. The advance sheets which we have seen certainly prove it to be a work of more than ordinary merit.

—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. announce that they have in press an account of *Hon. William H. Seward's Trip Around the World*, in his own words, though edited by his daughter, who accompanied him on his journey. The history of his interviews with the various rulers in Japan, China and the East Indies will doubtless prove highly interesting, partly from the fact that such honors have rarely, if ever before, been extended to a private tourist. The work is to be profusely illustrated with original designs.

The College Regatta in 1873.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "Already we hear the preliminary notes of preparation for the College regatta of 1873. Harvard, thoroughly aroused by its two successive defeats at the hands of Amherst oarsmen, is taking vigorous measures to retrieve its reputation, and held a large and spirited meeting Monday evening, at which it was announced that the graduates had offered a new prize for competition by the class crews next month, and that a crew of old Harvard oarsmen propose to row a race against the University crew at the same time. Both propositions were received with favor, and measures will be taken to carry them into effect next month. The old question whether the crew in the College regatta shall be made up from the under-graduate department alone, or from the whole University, was brought before the meeting by a communication from the Yale Boat Club, and a vote was taken expressing Harvard's desire for a strictly under-graduate race, in order to put the smaller colleges more nearly on an equal footing with the larger institutions. We presume Yale will offer no opposition to such a rule, and the success of Amherst last Summer will doubtless stimulate other colleges to try their luck in next year's regatta."

The *Yale Record* says: "Favorable answers have been received from Harvard and Dartmouth as to holding the Rowing Convention of American Colleges this Fall. The former College has no objection to selecting a crew from the whole University if the consent of the smaller colleges is only first obtained."

Public Bequests in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Advertiser.

In addition to the bequests of the late Benjamin Abbott, master cooper, already mentioned, his will gives $5,000 to Tufts College, $5,000 to the Universalist Book Concern, $500 each to the Universalist Church and Sunday-school of Marblehead, $1,000 to a clerk in the employ of B. Burgess & Sons, $300 to the physician who attended his wife while sick, $300 to his faithful washer-woman, $200 to his barbers, (Peverley and Turk,) about $5,000 each to his two cousins and other relatives, $3,000 and all the household furniture to his housekeeper, a widow. The bequests number over forty and amount to over $80,000. The real and personal property will amount to over $150,000. All the property above the bequests and the expenses of the settlement of the estate is given to the town of Marblehead, his birthplace, for the town to dispose of in the erection of a public building or institution, and for other purposes.

Senator Corbett's Letter.

The Oregon papers bring us Senator Corbett's letter to a member of the Senate of Oregon, withdrawing his name as a candidate for nomination for re-election. It is as follows:

SALEM, Sept. 22, 1872.

HON. W. W. BRISTOW: You are hereby authorized to withdraw my name before the Legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate. I thank you and the rest of my friends for placing upon record your preference for me. I shall, as heretofore, labor for the perpetuity and integrity of the Republican Party and for the advancement of its principles. Circumstances have been such that, in the judgment of my friends and the people they represent, it was not wise for me to go into caucus. They are as true and good Republicans as are in our ranks. They thought they were entitled to their opinions as to what was for the best interests of the people and the Republican Party. This preference cannot be longer pressed, in my opinion, without danger to the unity, strength and perpetuity of that party. For these reasons, I ask that my name be withdrawn.

Yours very respectfully, H. W. CORBETT.

Disgusted Before the October Elections.

Mr. G. N. Terry, one of the participants in the Cincinnati Convention, wrote several days ago to the Cincinnati *Gazette* as follows: "With my idea of reform, I went into the Convention as a delegate from Michigan, strongly in favor of Charles Francis Adams and Lyman Trumbull. Since that time I am satisfied the reform is on the other hand, and that we have been sold out to the Democratic Party. Myself, together with several of our old-line Republicans, have come to the conclusion that we cannot support the Liberal movement. It was altogether too corrupt for us in the outset. The associations for old line Republicans are not suited to our taste. The course of the leaders has been, since the organization of the Liberal Party, one general course of corruption, and one calculated to build up the old Democratic Party. We are required to join hands with every traitor of the South and every blackleg of the North. We are required to sit still and hear the men who turned a cold shoulder upon our loyal soldiers during the war say all manner of evil against Gen. Grant, and one of the best parties that we ever had in America."

Of course, Mr. Terry is out of that crowd.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1872.

Your readers can have little idea how intense and wide-spread the interest is in Eastern Europe in the Exhibition at Vienna, to be held in 1873. It is universally believed that it will be the most imposing and valuable of all the great "World's Fairs." It will draw into it, especially, all the ingenious and beautiful fabrics and manufactures of Southern and Eastern Germany. The exquisite porcelains of Dresden and Bohemia; the *galanterie* wares of Nuremberg and Vienna, the beautiful blankets and woolens of Austria, and all the thousand articles of manufacture which are so famous the whole world over, from the whole German Empire, will be represented there as they never were before. The contiguity, too, to the East will bring in the brilliant products of Turkey and Persia to compete with the more elaborate work of Western Europe. No expense or trouble will be spared to render the Exhibition both attractive and useful.

A law is said already to have been passed that no new building shall be commenced in Vienna till the Exposition is over, so that the streets may be unincumbered. The exact police of the Austrian Empire will be applied for the protection and comfort of strangers. And there will be a taste and harmony about the display, such as the world has seldom enjoyed. But how the vast numbers of visitors expected can be accommodated, is already a problem. I found my friends, even as far away as in Transylvania, engaging their rooms or hiring parts of houses in Vienna. Even now Vienna is pressed for room, though immense numbers of spacious buildings are being put up. Prosperity has brought with it a pressure of population and high rents. There is really not room enough for the present inhabitants. But with hundreds of thousands of strangers there next Summer, the crowding will be fearful. No doubt great numbers of the Viennese, with their usual prudence, will take advantage of the rush and let out their own dwellings at high rates, removing their families to suburban districts. All who come must calculate on very high prices at the hotels and lodgings.

The Hungarians are already preparing their products to be exhibited; their delicious wines, and specimens of their ores and minerals, and whatever manufactures they can present. But they are looking forward more to what they will see and learn from the Exhibition than to what they themselves can offer. Everywhere the landholders assured me that what they especially hoped to see there were good specimens of American agricultural machinery. Hungary, it must be remembered, is a kind of "West" in its characteristics; a land of rich prairies begirt with mountains. The central part may be said to be like Illinois, with boundless fields of Indian corn and wheat. The wheat of Debreczin is considered in London the best in the world, even superior to the California. The grain fields on the Pusztas, beyond the Theiss, compete in the British market with those of Indiana and Illinois. The farming is substantially the same with ours. The climate is similar, except that the Winter is sometimes colder. In hundreds of markets which I visited, I never saw a fruit or vegetable which we do not have, and I missed only two of our own; the sweet potato and oyster-plant, though both would grow there perfectly well. The gentry and large farmers everywhere use machine-reapers, horse-rakes, threshers and others, nearly all of which they obtain from England. They are anxious to introduce other machinery; and they have heard, of course, of American machines, and would extremely like to import them. Some of our small machines, such as corn-shellers and apple-pairers, are unknown there. I think there are but one or two horse-hoes (for vines) in the kingdom. As wages rise with renewed prosperity, machinery becomes more important, and during the past twenty-five years the large land-owners of Hungary were never in so good a condition to purchase machinery as they are now. The wounds of the revolution are healed. They have recovered from the plundering of the Wallachs and the loss of their feudal rights. The settlement of the political questions, the freedom of the country and the construction of railroads have made them richer than ever. They are intelligent and anxious to improve. Our machines would suit them better even than the English. They are eager, too, to import such trees and vegetables as we have and they do not enjoy; among these I may mention the sugar-maple, which would be of vast benefit to Hungary, both for shade and for its peculiar product; the hickory, whose wood is now imported, and the locusts and acacias, for sandy soils, as well as our beautiful Californian evergreens. One department in the Exposition is to be for vegetable products. It is to be hoped America will be well represented.

The peasants, too, are growing rich, since their emancipation and the "Dualistic Union." They will soon be ready to give up their wooden plows, and their hand-threshing, and foot-pressure of grapes, and their laborious kinds of hand-work, for cheap and ingenious machines, which will be let out by individuals, as in our Western States.

One machine Hungary needs, which would save it millions of dollars, and that is, grain-elevators on the Danube. It is believed that ten per cent. of the corn and wheat crops are lost now for want of these useful machines. Above all, Hungary should see in the Exposition a good model of a first-class American primary school-house for villages, with its neat and ingenious furniture and a set of its school-books. Such a thing is unknown from one end of the land to the other. It would have an invaluable effect. Their present school rooms are relics of barbarism. In vehicles, too, they could learn a vast deal from us. Our roads are as bad as theirs, and yet we can contrive a country wagon able to carry a heavy load of passengers, and not such as to shake the teeth of the dead with its jolting and hard springs. It is to be hoped, too, that some nation of the world will exhibit to the Viennese a first-class water-closet and bath-room, luxuries they apparently know little of. Our inventors and manufacturers could put themselves in the way of large orders by a good show next year in Vienna of our best machines. I find now the American sewing-machine in every nook and corner of the Empire. Why should not our reapers and threshers, and thousands of other machines gain an equal admission.

There are, it is true, certain difficulties about the Patent laws which may have to be removed. But the Austrian Government are liberal and ready to do all things reasonable to aid foreign exhibitors and inventors. The manufacturing countries of the Continent appreciate the value of such exhibitions, both as advertising their own products and especially as places where much can be learned by their own workmen and designers.

Over a thousand persons have already been appointed by the different Governments of Europe to visit and inspect the Exposition. Even small States like Belgium and Switzerland, sending the largest deputations; and a poor country like Italy appropriating over a million of dollars for its own share of the expenses of exhibiting. The department allotted to the United States is generous and remarkably well situated. But to an American it only inspires a sentiment of dread and shame. We know what will be there and what ought to be there. We know that to do anything creditable we need an appropriation from Congress of at least five hundred thousand dollars. Those of us who had anything to do with the French Exposition will remember how exceedingly difficult it was to raise the moderate sum needed for preparing and exhibiting our products there, and what a poor show we made. In the American department of the Vienna Exhibition there ought to be hundreds of agricultural and labor-saving machines, pianos, model schools, school furniture and books, wagons, stoves, cheap utensils, specimens of farm products, of ores and minerals, with accurate maps and pictures to tempt the emigrants, and inform Germany and Europe of our resources and natural features. In place of these there will be quack medicines, soda-fountains, jimcracks, "American bars," with mint-juleps for the inexperienced Viennese, patent inventions of a ridiculous kind, and every sort of "notion" and fancy and advertisement. Still, if our people exhibit nothing creditable there, they can at least learn a great deal from German taste and honesty of work. Our mechanics ought to be there, and to put themselves humbly to school. They will find a great deal in "decrepit" Europe which they never dreamed of. They will see a delicacy of manufacture and a refined feeling for harmony and beauty which they will do well to imitate, and they will often find a solidity and thoroughness of which some of them know little. Europe in most branches of manufacture, owing to our heavy taxation, is now surpassing the United States. The Vienna Exposition will show our defects.

C. L. B.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Delaware.

The great gains made by the Republicans of Delaware at their recent "little election," and the glorious victories in other States on Tuesday last, have encouraged them greatly, and they are going to work for victory even there. Indeed, the Wilmington *Commercial* goes so far as to say: "The State of Delaware will vote for Grant and Wilson in November. Add three more to the Republican column."

The Georgia Straight-Outs.

The Greeleyite organs have endeavored to delude their readers by asserting that the recent election in Georgia is a defeat of Alexander H. Stephens and the other Straight-out Democrats. The contrary is the fact. The Straight-outs were all in favor of Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and they worked with the Greeleyites to secure his election. Henceforth, on national questions, they are far asunder.

A Candidate for Assembly.

Mr. Nicholas A. White, of Utica, has accepted the Republican nomination for Assembly in the First District of Oneida County. He says: "At this time no Republican is at liberty to refuse to serve the cause in any way in his power. Estimating as I do the responsibilities of a legislator and the character he should possess, it is a source of profound gratification to me that my neighbors, among whom I have lived for forty-four years, deem me worthy of such a trust. I accept the nomination, and, if elected, will endeavor to justify the confidence the Convention reposed in me."

The West Virginia Constitution.

Gov. Jacob, of West Virginia, has issued his proclamation announcing the vote on the new Constitution of that State at the election held Aug. 22. There were cast for the ratification of the Constitution 42,344 votes, and against it 37,777. There were cast in favor of the proposition to insert "white" as a qualification for office 28,383 votes, and this number not being a majority of the whole number of votes cast, the proposition is rejected. The total vote is 80,121, which is a great increase over any vote ever before thrown in the State. In 1870 the total vote for Governor was 55,607, and in 1871 the total vote for the Convention to revise the Constitution was 57,858. These are the highest votes ever before thrown.

Letter From Charles O'Conor to Blanton Duncan.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I greatly regret that your efforts to defeat the coalition have been attended with so much unrewarded toil, and accompanied by so many trials of your energy and patience. This is the usual fortune of those who originate enterprises the most meritorious in themselves, and the most certain to be crowned with *ultimate success*.

I could have wished that some other name had been selected for the candidacy, as *it would have left me free to do many things which are now impossible*. Still, I must hope that the discreditable sale at Baltimore will be repudiated.

With great respect and esteem, I remain, yours truly, CHARLES O'CONOR.

Col. BLANTON DUNCAN, Louisville, Ky.

The Sixth Maryland District.

The Baltimore *American* speaks hopefully of the prospect of electing Lloyd Lowndes, the Republican candidate, to Congress from the Sixth District of Maryland. At the State election, last Fall, Gov. Whyte, a popular candidate, had but 308 majority on a full vote of 26,789 in the district, and the Republicans elected some candidates in all the counties composing the district. The *American* says: "Mr. Lowndes is a young man of fair abilities, who certainly has no enemies, and he is said to have powerful friends. In Alleghany County, where he is best known, it is claimed that he will have considerable support outside of his own party. A series of Republican mass-meetings in all the counties of the district, addressed by speakers of national reputation, will certainly secure the election of Mr. Lowndes. If Hon. Henry Wilson, our candidate for Vice-President, could be persuaded to spend a few days in Maryland we think that he could do effective service in building up Maryland Republicanism."

Fenton's Home.

The canvass is being actively prosecuted in Chautauqua County by the united, harmonious and active Republicans. The Buffalo *Commercial* describes one of the grandest political displays ever witnessed in Western New-York, which took place in Jamestown last Saturday. No particular effort had been made, yet the turnout was immense for a village of that size. By actual count there were 1,350 Boys in Blue in line and a company of cavalry numbering 400. The buildings along the route of the procession were illuminated, and the trees in front of the dwellings were decorated with transparencies and Chinese lanterns. The entire village seemed to take part in the demonstration. A remarkable feature of the procession was the "Silver Grays," a company numbering 101 voters, every one of whom is over sixty years of age; one of them has turned eighty-three. When men of this age will take part in a torch-light procession it shows that the people of Jamestown and vicinity are in earnest.

Our State Canvass.

Encouragement is drawn by nearly all our State Republican journals from the victories of Tuesday, and they urge a united and determined effort to keep New-York where she belongs, in the column of Republican States. The Albany *Express* says: "The election in this State last year showed what Republicans may accomplish when they are determined to win. Twenty thousand majority we had then, and we have a reserve of 50,000 to call upon this year, besides the aid which we shall receive from the friends of reform in the City of New-York. Discouraged and disheartened as the Democracy are, it will, we believe, be impossible for their leaders to draw out a full vote in November, however much they may desire to do so. Now, then, let us make a strong pull to carry this State and elect our whole ticket. There is not a name upon that ticket which is not that of an honest, honorable and competent man—not a name which we would wish to have erased or changed. With Gen. Dix for Governor we shall have an honest, painstaking and faithful Chief Executive. If Gen. Robinson is chosen Lieutenant-Governor, our State will be spared the disgrace of having a professional lobbyist to preside over the upper branch of the Legislature; while with Lyman Tremain as the Representative at large of this State in Congress, every material interest of our people will be carefully looked after, and the strength of our Congressional delegation will be largely increased."

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The Exhibition of the American Institute having now been open to the public for one month, is presumably at as high a state of perfection as it will this year attain, and competent judges pronounce it to be a considerable advance upon the Exhibition of 1871. However this may be, the visitor, after passing through the rather dreary vestibule and coming in full view of the immense interior, cannot fail to be struck by the admirable taste displayed in the arrangement of the various exhibits of art and industry, and a first casual survey of the various departments must determine in his mind that the Exhibition is fully worth a patient and exhaustive examination. Guided by the classification of the programme, and, indeed, from its position, the gallery of fine arts presents itself as the first object of the visitor's attention. The display here, however, is of a most disappointing nature, the fine arts chiefly consisting of specimens of photography by the popular firms of the City, and a small and commonplace collection of inferior chromos such as are daily seen in numberless shop windows along Broadway and Nassau-street. The photographs displayed are certainly of the best, and a collection of eminent Americans, by Brady, are, in point of attractiveness, the redeeming feature of the Gallery of Fine Arts. The well-known and noble countenances of Judge Story, Washington Irving and Daniel Webster invariably attract crowds of admirers, while the portraits of less eminent but living Americans come in for no small meed of approbation. Leaving the gallery to descend to the building proper, the visitor here sees the Exhibition from its most attractive point of view. The scene presented is certainly a marvelously brilliant one, the peculiar yet happy admixture of colors, the long lines of stands, with their industrial treasures displayed to the greatest advantage, the cheerful noises produced from the sewing-machines on one side, the burglar-alarm bells on the other, and the incessant roar of the immense machines at the rear of the building, with the colossal soda-water fountain of Matthews towering high above all other objects of the Exhibition, combine to form a scene of extraordinary excitement and effect.

Judging of the attractiveness of the display by the crowds who assemble at the stands, no unfair criterion, the first objects for consideration are the exhibits of Messrs. Nicol, Davidson & Co., and those of Mr. Bassford. These chiefly consist of brilliant specimens of electro-plate, china dinner and tea services, and beautiful ornaments in cut glass. A cut-glass chandelier, by Nicol, Davidson & Co., is an object of much admiration, the workmanship of which is simply perfect. Passing down the left side of the building, where the displays are classed as those of the dwelling, the visitor sees many exquisite and ingenious specimens of household furniture, one of the most attractive being a "turn-up" bedstead, presenting the appearance of an elegant cabinet, until by almost magical swiftness it is transformed into a full-sized and seductive bed. This fine piece of work is by Plimpton, of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets, who also exhibits an admirable collection of dining and drawing-room furniture. Other equally attractive specimens of furniture are displayed, the carving of which show that cabinet-making in New-York is rapidly developing into a fine art. In close and happy proximity to the furniture stands are displayed new and ingenious burglar and fire alarms, which keep up an incessant ringing of bells throughout the day, and are always great centres of attraction. One of these, exhibited by Brooks & Harper, of Newark, N. J., professes to perform the following extraordinary feats upon the surreptitious opening of a door or window: It rings a large gong, it ignites a match, turns on the gas, lights the gas, lights a lamp when there is no gas, and shows which door or window was opened. The above are merely selections out of twenty equally marvelous feats this alarm is supposed to perform. Verily, American invention has reached its climax, and the burglar's occupation is gone. A patent safety-lamp and safety filling-can, exhibited by Perkins & House, of Cleveland, Ohio, promises to supply a want which the perusal of any morning paper will show has long been felt. The occurrence of fatal accidents by the explosion of kerosene-oil is said to be entirely overcome by the use of this lamp and can, which is supposed to render the use of every kind of oil quite as harmless as water. In addition to this, the inventor professes to have discovered the only really clean lamp ever made, which latter quality alone would render it a boon to the housewife. The lamps of this kind exhibited show a soft, steady and brilliant light, the other good qualities of course being taken for granted, at least in the Exhibition.

Many handsome specimens of carpets, paper-hangings and tapestry are exhibited, but these, while showing the improvement manifested in the designs and patterns, call for no particular attention. Two large stands serve to display the works of the Marion and Waltham Watch Companies. The watches exhibited by the Marion Company show marked ingenuity in design and workmanship, while their time-keeping capacity is vouched for by a long list of well-known names. The Waltham watches show wonderful variety in their designs, while the variations in their prices are equally marked. Culbert & Co., of New-York, exhibit a remarkably extensive and varied collection of writing-desks, in rose-wood, black-walnut and other woods, together with a tasteful assortment of Russia leather and morocco jewel-boxes and dressing-cases. The majority of these goods are home made, the imported articles showing no improvement, at least in workmanship, over those manufactured by our own artisans. In the department of dress the display is unaccountably small and commonplace, none of the well-known City houses being represented. The stand of Mme. Carter, of Broadway, is, however, a great centre of feminine attraction, not so much from the extent of its display as from one particular specimen of skill, viz., a lovely fan, constructed from mother of pearl and fine lace, the positive beauty and delicacy of its design making it a really valuable work of fine art. It would be unfair to pass over another object which is daily a centre of attraction for the fair sex. This is a mysterious article entitled the "Lotta Bustle," the appearance of which reminds one more of a complicated problem in *Euclid* than anything else. However, the ladies seem to look upon it as a *rara avis* in bustles, while the exhibitor modestly assures them that it is "a model of perfection, while its every part is full of purpose."

Two very ingenious stands near the centre of the building attract much attention, the former being a new American bee-hive, and the other a patent bird-perch. The bee-hive is by King & Co., of Murray-street, New-York, and shows many valuable improvements, while the bird-perch stand is principally attractive from the beauty of the cages and the exquisite singing of a number of delightful canaries. As may be readily supposed, the sewing-machine department is well represented at the Exhibition, half a dozen new ideas being displayed, while the established inventions keep up their well-earned prestige. The most attractive of the new sewing-machines is entitled the "Little Monitor," by Du Laney, of John-street, Brooklyn, which invariably draws together numbers of the curious to witness its operation. Among other good qualities possessed by the Little Monitor are found that it combines the advantages of three stitches in one machine with perfect simplicity, and that it makes the most beautiful embroidery direct from the spool without any extra attachment, thereby saving both cost and trouble. Another most delightful qualification of the "Little Monitor" is that it possesses a self-setting needle, which cannot be put in in any other than the right way. This latter quality will doubtless be fully appreciated by unhappy ladies who have sighed over the difficulties attendant upon the proper setting of the needle.

The display in the department of Agriculture and Horticulture is very meagre. Some very fine specimens of apples grown in New-York State are to be seen, as also a tolerably good collection of dahlias is exhibited; but the specimens of grapes, pears and other fruits is unusually poor. An attractive stand is formed by the display of the agricultural products of Dakota, Central Minnesota, Washington Territory and other places along the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad. These consist of very fine specimens of grain, Indian corn, together with some very fair samples of the fruits raised there. Judging from appearances, the department of Engines and Machinery is the most attractive portion of the exhibition: certainly a large majority of the masculine visitors daily crowd the portion of the building set apart for this display. When the machinery is all in operation, as it is during the whole day, the hissing, the banging and the roaring, together with the splashing of water and the intense heat, combine to form a scene which must be attractive to the most unscientific-minded person. The boiler-room, which contains the four large boilers used for the working of the whole machinery of the building, attracts many visitors. The largest of these boilers is called the "Root" boiler—why is not stated—is of 200 horse power, and manufactured in the foundry at Second-avenue, while the engine of W. Wright & Co., of Newburg, N. Y., with eighty-eight horse power, drives all the machinery of the department driven by belting. Here the new invention of which so much has been said is in operation, that is, the new angular belting, which works in grooved wheels, and is supposed to be a most valuable discovery. This belting is 2¼ inches in width, of five-ply leather, and is expected to replace an ordinary twenty-four-inch flat belt. In the same department is also exhibited a patent stretched and riveted belting, manufactured by J. B. Hoyt & Co., of Spruce-street, New-York. The Hoyt belt attracts much attention from the competition existing between it and the angular belting, the latter claiming to replace the former, and the manufacturers of the Hoyt belt professing to make both kinds. A twenty-inch belt of the latter kind moved at a velocity of 2,000 feet per minute is proved to transmit forty horse power, while one hundred horse power can be transmitted by four eighteen-inch belts of this kind. Much interest seems to be taken by the visitors in observing the operations of these two kinds of belting, and the rivalry should, without doubt, be beneficial to the public. Another valuable invention displayed is the Edson recording steam gauge, which is a fine provision for the benefit of the Superintendent of this department, who is enabled by its means to keep a sharp lookout upon the amount of steam in daily use and the possible danger to the building. The Howard hot-air engine is a remarkably ingenious device for the purpose of pumping water for household purposes. It is a Newark invention, and attracts much attention. A new patent crushing machine is on exhibition, the work of Blake Brothers, of New-Haven, which professes to reduce rocks, minerals and drugs into small fragments, the exhibitor being so confident of the success of his machine that he announces a reward of $5 for any substance so hard that it cannot be broken into diminutive pieces by his patented crushing machine. A new pump is also on exhibition, called the "Pulsometer," which is said to simplify operating by pulsation, and attracts great attention from the apparent simplicity of its construction. An air-compressor, of Rand & Waring, is likewise on exhibition, which is intended to work drills in tunnels, and compress air for the drawing of steam engines. Many other machines and engines are in daily operation, which to the initiated are full of scientific interest, and the collection in this particular department is confessedly a vast improvement upon the Exhibition of last year.

Among the many curiosities on exhibition at the Fair are some specimens of the products of the States of Oregon, Minnesota, and other portions of country in latitude 46° and 48°. These are shown by the Northern Pacific Land Company, as an evidence of the results of careful labor and active enterprise, and they even excel similar productions from the South.

The Contest in this State.

From the Albany Journal, Oct. 9.

The overwhelming defeat of the coalition yesterday settles the fate of Greeley. From this day forward no earnest fight will be made for him. The only serious contest for the remainder of the campaign will be over the State of New-York—and that, too, not as to whether the vote of New-York shall be given to Greeley, but as to whether it shall elect Kernan to the gubernatorial chair.

The Democratic leaders will sink everything else to this. They have cared nothing for Greeley except as they hoped to get into power through him, while the rank and file of the party have had no heart in the fight at all. And now that his election is seen to be utterly out of the question, they will drop him out of sight, and devote all the effort they are still able to put forth to the help of Kernan. For this they will be ready to sell out Greeley and all the rest. Their entire energy will be directed to Kernan and to the Assembly. They will trade the electoral ticket, and attempt every other game which shall hold a promise of promoting this end.

The readiness with which the Democratic managers of this State entered into the coalition was not from any regard for Greeley, or any great interest in his election, but with a view of securing help to carry New-York. That has been their primary object from the beginning. The result proved that their device, instead of being a source of strength, has been a source of weakness. In the disastrous and demoralizing defeat which has overtaken them throughout the land, utter failure in this State also stares them in the face. But as success here was their first and chief aim, so this battle will be the last which they will surrender. Broken and disheartened, they cannot make an effective fight, but they will still clutch at the hope of saving the Governorship and the Assembly.

And in this also they must be defeated. The predictions of the Republican organs throughout this canvass have been exceedingly moderate. In every case they have fallen below the reality. They are, therefore, entitled to the more attention and weight; and we say to our friends throughout the State that if they do their duty and get out their full vote, we shall carry New-York for Grant and Dix and the whole State ticket by an emphatic majority. Let every Republican work for the entire ticket from top to bottom. Tolerate no propositions to trade. Press on the work with renewed and unflagging vigor, and we shall surely sweep New-York as we have swept the other States.

The Georgia Infamy.

Amid the rejoicings over the Republican victories on Tuesday, it is not well to forget the infamous means by which Georgia was retained in the control of the corrupt Democracy. Some testimony, which may be accepted as impartial, is given by the Macon (Ga.) *Journal*. The editor of this paper was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, and it is the only paper in the State, heretofore Republican, which supports Greeley for the Presidency. On the 3d inst. it published an article headed "The Military," called forth by the unspeakable outrages committed by the Greeleyites at the election on the preceding day. This article is brief, and, to show what was the actual state of affairs at the polls in Macon, we quote it entire as follows:

"We have for some months tried to believe that the military was not necessary to the execution of the laws in the Southern States. We are now convinced that we were mistaken. Southern rebels do not mean that Republicans shall give expression to their preferences quietly at the polls. This is the first election under the administration of Democrats; and instead of the protection they were so ready to promise, the occasion is made use of to kill peaceable citizens—to carry terror to the hearts of the weaker class, so as to prevent them from attempting hereafter to exercise the rights of suffrage. We have fallen out, and taken position against President Grant for the reason that he has not heretofore protected loyal citizens in the exercise of their rights. Can he expect the people to go the to polls with their lives in their hands for the purpose of electing him another four years, only to be insulted and maltreated, and the guarantees contained in the Constitution set at defiance? Where is President Grant? Have we a Government? If we have, we call for protection. Here are fifteen or twenty men who are known to have done the shooting yesterday, and not an arrest made. Five deliberate murders were committed—the murderers walk our streets, and the Judge, who should do his duty, is hunting for witnesses to convict the negroes of beginning the shooting. Give us the Military and the Kuklux law, Mr. Grant. Let us be protected in the future. If we cannot have protection from the Government which we love and honor, then where must we look for it? Suspend the writ of habeas corpus, bring your Kuklux act to bear and arrest these murderers. We have the witnesses—we want an impartial, loyal Court."

Yates County Nominations.

The Republicans of Yates County have made their nominations as follows: For member of Assembly, Morris B. Flinn; Treasurer, Seymour Tracy; School Commissioner, Bradford S. Wixom; Justice of Sessions, Jesse C. Knapp; Coroners, James M. Reade, Aaron B. McLean and Frank Tompkins. Of Mr. Flinn, the Penn Yan *Express* says: "He is a resident of the village of Potter Centre, and by occupation a hardware merchant. An earnest and true Republican always, possessed of sound judgment and good business capacity, a faithful Christian, and as a citizen respected by all who know him, he will command and receive the united support of the party, and will be triumphantly elected. In him we shall have an earnest champion of every measure of reform and improvement, and he will return from Albany an unbought member and uncontaminated with suspicion."

ITALY.

The Summer Season—Scenes in the Capital—No Metropolitan Improvements—The Government and the Pope—New Sights—An Anniversary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1872.

The Romans have been stewing through a long, hot Summer, which is not yet ended. Indeed, in September the heat has been greater than in July. Some of the Ministers have stuck heroically to their places, and the diplomatic agents of foreign Powers have been running backward and forward attending to the settlement of one or another question, as it has arisen. Our Minister has not been in Rome for the past four months. It requires a robust patriotism to serve one's country in an atmosphere like that of July in New-York, and for three months the glass has indicated a similar degree of heat in Rome and the transatlantic Metropolis. Hardly a traveling foreigner is yet seen here, and many of the Roman trades-people shut their shops at mid-day, as in the good old times of Papal lethargy. Italy is no longer "*la terra dei morti*" of Lamartine, an expression at one time but too true, and which it took the people of the country a long time to forgive the French author for indulging.

NO METROPOLITAN CHANGES.

Since seeing the city last—four months back—very little has been done toward carrying out the projected improvements of Rome. The monumental steps of the Piazza di Spagna have certainly been patched up with great judgment, with well toward a year given to the work, and one can now have a good idea how fine they originally were. The *contadini*, who in hundreds in Winter make of these sunny platforms their lounging-places, are now for the season in their mountain homes. The excavations in the Roman Forum have steadily gone on during the Summer, in spite of the excessive heat, and a wide area has been uncovered. Progress is making in the direction of the Mamertine Prisons, and every few days some fragment of antiquity is thrown out of sufficient importance to occupy the attention of the German Archæological Society, whose activity is kept up through all seasons. The aspect of the Roman Forum at this moment is like that of the crater of an extinct volcano. But perhaps the comparison is more strongly typified on the site of the Baths of Diocletian, where five hundred workmen are engaged making a vast excavation for the foundations of the palace in which is to be accommodated the department of the public treasury. In some places a depth of thirty feet has been reached, without finding the solid earth on which the walls may rest. Great fragments of the original structures are uncovered, and daylight is let into chambers which have been covered up for a thousand years. The hot sun has turned the crumbling débris into a bed of ashes, and the laborers are covered with the dismal grime of the workmen in a puddling-mill. A good deal of criticism is indulged at the slack way in which necessary work is carried on. The Minister of Finance is expending millions of francs upon his vast palace—the area covered will be five or six acres—while the various companies which have obtained concessions for building houses are doing little or nothing except speculating in the lots over which they have obtained control. The Minister of Finance, with his chronic annual deficit, is most intent to have comfortably lodged his army of placemen, while thousands of the poor population are sleeping in the *fora* and the public porticos—after the manner of ancient Rome—and with great detriment to the public health. The hospitals, of which Rome has large provision, are running over with fever patients, a great part of the cases caused by the ill-constructed dwellings of the lower classes, or exposure to the malignant atmosphere of the night. It is one of the curiosities of social life that the Christian ecclesiastics, who for so long a time had absolute control of this city, should have neglected to do those things, so entirely within their power to do, to raise the poor of their household above the level of an Arab population.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POPE.

A little incident of local history, the past week, is interesting as illustrating the care taken not to offend the delicate susceptibilities of the Vatican. The municipality of Rome has been busy lately putting up marble tablets on different buildings, in which have resided distinguished persons, or which have been associated with remarkable historical events. In the great palace of the Villa Medici, on the Pincian Hill, Galileo was imprisoned after he was condemned by the Inquisition for his scientific heresies. It was the intention of the public authority to place on the wall of that building a marble slab making record of the fact. Signor Fournier, the French Minister at this Court, signified to the Government that it would be agreeable to those whom he serves if the Roman municipality would not persist in putting up a monument of the kind on a building belonging to France. The reason given for the opposition was the fear of doing something which might give offense to "a personage in very high position,"—or, in other words, to the Pope. The municipality did not insist, and the walls of the *Académie de France* will not be disfigured with a marble in honor of the illustrious Tuscan. It is said that a monument will be raised in front of the Villa Medici, indicating the fact that in that building Galileo was imprisoned by order of the Papal authority.

NEW SIGHTS.

Passing from this locality to the neighboring garden of the Pincio, one sees that during the Summer the twenty or thirty busts of eminent Italians, ordered some time ago by the City Government, have been added to the extensive gallery of heroes before existing in that public walk. The first one of these heads that confronts the visitor at the entrance is the likeness of Arnaldo da Brescia. The fact that such a portrait can have a place of honor in Rome, shows what a revolution has been brought about here. Arnaldo, a monk of Brescia, accused of heresies, after many vicissitudes, had the ill-fortune in 1155 to fall into the hands of Adrian IV., the only Englishman who ever sat on the Papal throne. After a summary process the Pope ordered that Arnaldo be burnt at the stake and his ashes be thrown into the Tiber. The heresy of Arnaldo was his violent preaching against the temporal power of the Popes, and the luxury and immorality of the clergy.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

To-morrow, notice is to be taken, by demonstrations, ordered by authority, of the anniversary of the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome. There will be firing of guns, the ringing of the bells of the Capitol and the Parliament House, a review of the garrison of the place, and an illumination of the city in the evening. As a matter of prudence, the municipality assumes the direction of a ceremony which it would just as willingly let drop. Did it not take notice of the day, the occasion would be taken in hand by the people, and a republican significance be given to the anniversary of the fall of the temporal power, to be made the precursor of the fall of the Monarchy. Radicalism runs rapidly, if not held in check by the steady hand of established authority.

THE CASE OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

As might be expected, the marriage of Father Hyacinthe, and his published letter giving his reasons for the act, have attracted much attention in Italy. But what is a little surprising, this sensible step of the French Catholic reformer has met with criticism and even ridicule, not only from organs of the Church, but also in journals calling themselves liberal. Some of these, to be sure, on reflection, have taken a more just view, and in their articles done justice to the motives of the Christian minister, and recommended his example to the imitation of the burning and shining lights of the Papal Episcopacy. There have been the usual funeral services in the convent of his order, after the death by defection of Fra Hyacinthe. According to the singular monkish rule, Hyacinthe has had already two burial services read, if not over his body, at least on his account. As you very well know, when a man renounces the world and puts on the monk's hood, he stretches himself at length on the pavement of the church, and over his body is thrown a black cloth or pall, and in this plight he remains while he is read out of existence by the funeral service at the altar. In this way Father Hyacinthe has had a double burial—first when he went into the cloister, and now that he comes out of it. He has gone through the pupa or chrysalis state of his religious novitiate, and exchanged the caterpillar life of a sterile asceticism for a career which, we cannot doubt, will be one of noble usefulness.

ANGELICO.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Indiana Republican by Nearly Two Thousand.

Hendricks' Apparent Majority the Result of Fraud.

The Republicans Celebrating Their Victory in Indianapolis.

Ohio Gives a Republican Majority of 16,000.

Grand Demonstration at the Home of Gen. Hartranft.

INDIANA.

Republican Majority of 1,865 in the Congress Districts—Democratic Fraud Cropping Out at Every Turn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—The official majorities for Hendricks in Bartholomew County is 643; in Dubois, 1,313.

The majorities for Congress are as follows:

Dist.	Candidates.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
First	Wm. E. Niblack	....	143
Second	Simon K. Wolfe	....	4348
Third	Wm. S. Holman	....	997
Fourth	Jere. M. Wilson	397	....
Fifth	John Coburn	824	....
Sixth	Morton C. Hunter	809	....
Seventh	Thomas J. Cason	402	....
Eighth	James N. Tyner	3000	....
Ninth	John P. C. Shanks	97	....
Tenth	Henry B. Sayler	967	....
Eleventh	Jasper Packard	876	....
Total		7353	5488

These results in the districts give the Republicans 1,865 majority on the State.

After a vast deal of fluctuating back and forth, the Republican majority in the Legislature has been positively ascertained to be four in the Senate and ten in the House, making fourteen on a joint ballot. This secures an honest apportionment of the State for Congress under the new census, and the re-election of Senator Morton.

These results show a substantial victory for the Republicans, but evidence is constantly coming in that such outrageous frauds have been committed against Browne that Hendricks' majority is false, and that Browne has really been elected Governor, and that he has not been cruelly slaughtered by his friends, as returns would seem to prove. The immense majority for Hendricks in Allen County was swelled by various outrages upon the ballot-boxes. Fifty men got their votes in by swearing that they lived in a small house which could not contain ten of them. In the Sixth Ward of Fort Wayne, where Hendricks had 154 majority, there was no judge of election, and the whole will be thrown out. In Bright precinct, Joseph Township, Allen County, the returns were carried off by the Democratic judges six miles, to the Court-house at Fort Wayne, where they were left over night in Democratic keeping, without having been certified, and of course Hendricks was brought out 54 ahead. In two townships of Knox County, giving Hendricks 198 majority, irregularities were so manifest that both must be thrown out on a contest. Many similar facts are coming to light in various parts of the State, and there is a general opinion among the Republicans that the election of Hendricks must be contested before the Legislature, when it will be proven that Browne was elected on an honest vote and count.

There is also a general determination to make the calling of a Constitutional Convention to make rigid provisions to preserve the purity of the ballot a party question. Col. Foster says he will not again attempt to conduct a political campaign so long as the laws leave doors open for frauds of every description.

The Majorities for Governor on the Whole State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—Official majorities are received for Hendricks from Harrison County, 486, and Spencer County, 48. The only counties to hear from officially now are Ohio and Starke. The first will give Browne about 150, and the latter will not be 50 either way.

The official majorities on the whole vote already in, after making slight corrections in former official reports owing to errors in telegraphing, are as follows: Browne, 22,820; Hendricks, 23,457. Browne runs behind his ticket an average of about twenty in each county, and in twenty counties on remainder of Republican State ticket, all of Hendrick's majority is destroyed.

Address to the Republicans of the State by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—The following has been issued today:

To the Republicans of Indiana:

After a hard and well-fought contest, I congratulate you on the substantial victory which you have achieved. Never in the history of the State, or perhaps of the nation, has there been such a fierce and unequal warfare made against a successful party. We entered upon the campaign against the united Democracy, flushed with the success of 1870, and strengthened by a considerable disaffection in our ranks, which seemed to take from us even the chance of success. But confident of the justice of our cause, and animated by our triumphs in the past, we entered upon the canvass with the determination to wrest victory from our opponents, if it could be accomplished by hard work, thorough organization and devotion to the glorious principles of our party.

We present as the substantial fruits of victory a Legislature Republican in both branches by a decided majority, which gives assurance of our party control of the State and the return of Oliver P. Morton to the Senate of the United States, the election of our Congressmen at large, the true index of our party strength, and a proof that Indiana is undoubtedly Republican; a gain of two District Congressmen, and the election of the greater portion of our State ticket. That our victory is not entirely complete is owing to the personal slanders and frauds of our opponents.

I desire to thank the chairmen of our County Committees, and through them the earnest and faithful workers whose time, energy and devotion to the party organization have secured our triumph for their long and faithful service. It is especially deserved that we should publicly recognize the gallant canvass which Gen. Thomas M. Browne has made, and assure him that though he may be deprived of his office by malignity and dishonesty, he has the confidence and support of the majority of the legal voters of the State.

The fierceness of the battle is over, but we have one more assault to make upon our opponents. We must make the victory complete by giving the electoral vote of Indiana to Grant and Wilson by an overwhelming majority. Let me urge upon our county committees and the Republicans of Indiana to preserve and perfect their organizations in order to achieve this last and crowning triumph. Let it be the aim of the counties which made a good record on Tuesday last to improve upon it in November, and let the counties which, under adverse circumstances, lost ground, regain it. Let us gain such a victory as will make Indiana no longer a doubtful State.

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Republican Rejoicing in Indianapolis—A Substantial Victory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—The Republicans in this city to-night made a brilliant celebration of the substantial victory they so nobly won in the election. Among the fine array of speakers were Senator Morton, Gen. Browne, Major Gordon, Hon. Jason B. Browne and others. The meeting was a complete success as to numbers, and the spirit manifested proved that the energy which carried the State through the recent struggle has not flagged, and will win a more complete victory for Grant and Wilson in November.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Rejoicings at Gen. Hartranft's Home Over His Election—Ten Thousand People in Procession.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Oct. 11.—The greatest Republican demonstration ever seen in this county took place here to-night at the home of Gen. Hartranft and in honor of his election. The Republicans took a pride in this demonstration because Montgomery County never before on a State issue voted in favor of Republican candidates. Like Berks it has always been a stronghold of the Democracy, and has always been counted good for 1,500 majority. It was carried on Tuesday last by the Republicans. They determined to honor Hartranft this evening, so a parade was gotten up immeasurably finer than any other seen here. There were present, beside the Grant and Hartranft Club of Norristown, a delegation from the Invincibles of Philadelphia, the German Veteran Club, Harmony Legion, and Alexander Clubs, of the same city. The Upper Merion miners, 200 strong, each carrying his working-lamp in his hat, and clubs from Conshohocken, Pottstown, Phenixville, Bridgeport, and a large delegation of farmers in their wagons, and iron men, with the implements of their trade over their shoulders; molders in their working clothes, and machinists with engines mounted on wagons and in complete working order. The parade was fully a mile long, there being about 10,000 men in line. The streets were crowded by the populace, and hundreds of houses were decorated with flags and illuminated. After parading through the town the procession passed Gen. Hartranft's house on Main-street, and as they marched past they cheered the General terrifically. In his home were many of the prominent politicians of the place. A serenade forced the General to make a speech, in which he briefly thanked them for their support, and congratulated them on having again chosen Gen. Grant President of the United States. The people hospitably entertained the visiting clubs, and the rejoicings were very intense.

After the parade the Veteran Club of Philadelphia serenaded Gen. Hartranft, who in his speech said:

I thank you for this hearty welcome in the name of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania, whose standard was given to my keeping. I am proud of the party to which I belong, and which has just now so nobly vindicated its principles, and shown that it cannot be seduced from its integrity either by newspapers or by politicians. It will be my duty to see that the true men who so gallantly stood by the colors never have reason to regret the support they have given me. I fully expected to encounter the fair and open opposition of my political opponents, but I was surprised to find that the chief weapons of my enemies were falsehoods and forgeries, and that their chief witnesses were bad men, whom it had been my official duty to assist in exposing and prosecuting. During the canvass my lips were sealed, but at last I am enabled to speak and to give my pledge that as I incurred the hostility of these men because of my efforts to protect the tax-payers from plunder, I will not cease my endeavors to compel them and their confederates to restore to the Treasury the money they confess to have taken from it. Our victory has given us a united party. A few men who had assumed to be leaders deserted to the enemy while the battle was raging; but nobody followed them, and their going has given us peace and harmony and increased our majority. One pretends to be for Greeley, another pretends to be for Grant, and a third pretends that he don't know whether he is for Grant or Greeley; but one thing is sure, and that is, that in the hour of our peril these men stepped outside the Republican Party in order to defeat it, and, so far as I am concerned, I intend that they shall stay outside of it until they repent of their treason. Even then they must take their place in the rear, and not assume to lead the troops they attempted to betray.

The Official Returns Beginning to Come In.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 11.—Buckalew's majority in Berks County official is 6,049. This is a Republican gain of 780. Berks is good for Grant in November.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Oct. 11.—The official returns make Hartranft's majority 656 in Venango County.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 11.—The following are official majorities:

Counties.	Democratic.	Republican.
Cumberland	488	....
Northampton	3141	....
Bucks	373	....
Wyoming	200	....
Susquehanna	....	951
Montour	346	....
Delaware	....	1780
Adams	278	....
Berks	6049	....
Lycoming	498	....

Heister Clymer, Democrat, for Congress, has 6,071 majority.

Montgomery County gives Buckalew 25 majority for Governor. Morris, Democrat, and Nyce, Republican, are elected to the Legislature.

Lebanon County (official returns) gives 1,461 majority for Hartranft, and 1,590 majority for Killinger (Republican) for Congress.

The official returns from Dauphin County give Hartranft 2,327 majority.

OHIO.

The Republican Majority Probably 16,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The election returns, in most part official, from seventy-nine counties, give Wikoff, Republican, for Secretary of State, 19,304 majority. The remaining nine counties gave a Democratic majority last year of 4,846.

Calculating that they have cast about the same vote this year, the Republican majority in the State will be 15,458. But the Republicans have probably gained several hundred in the unreported counties, making their majority near 16,000 in the State.

NEW-YORK.

Judge Pierrepont at Ithaca—Large and Enthusiastic Republican Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever assembled in this town took place to-night, to celebrate the recent glorious victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere, and to listen to Hon. Edwards Pierrepont. As early as 7 o'clock, the principal streets were densely crowded to witness the parade. Delegations were present from several of the surrounding towns with torches, banners and transparencies. The street demonstration was the finest ever witnessed here.

A meeting was organized in Wilgus Hall at 8½ o'clock. The hall was densely packed. Owing to the unpleasant state of the weather it was deemed best not to organize an outdoor meeting, although hundreds were turned away from the place of meeting unable to gain admission. Marcus Lyon, Esq., was chosen President, and among the Vice-Presidents were many of our leading business and professional men, and several of the Professors and students of Cornell University. At 9 o'clock Judge Pierrepont commenced to speak before the largest audience ever assembled in a public hall in this place. He made an eloquent appeal to the voters to place New-York in the column of Republican States.

Large Republican Meeting and Torch-light Procession in Catskill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Republicans of Catskill are celebrating to-night the victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, by a torch-light procession and illumination and bonfires. The houses along the line of march are brilliantly illuminated, and immense enthusiasm prevails. William H. Johnston, colored, of Albany, is addressing the largest audience assembled in this place since 1860. Hundreds cannot gain admittance to the hall.

Fire in Bangor, Me.—The Flames Unchecked at the Latest News.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 11.—Schwartz's fine block on West Market-square, occupied by the owner as a hardware-store, and by the National Insurance Company and other offices, is on fire. The flames have entire possession of the block, which is past being saved. The efforts of the firemen are now being directed to preventing the spread of the fire to the adjoining block next north, in which is the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is in imminent danger, and will probably be destroyed.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

A Banker in Scranton, Penn., is Gagged, Bound, and Brutally Assaulted by Three Men—Failure of the Scoundrels to Secure Anything.

From the Scranton Republican, Oct. 11.

On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, a bold attempt was made to rob the banking-house of Sanderson & Co., in this city, but the scoundrels got hold of the man who did not carry the key and their plans were frustrated. Mr. Geo. P. Kingsbury, one of the firm in the banking-house, has a suite of rooms on the second floor over the bank, where he sleeps. There is no one in the building at night but himself. On the evening in question he was returning to his rooms. He entered the hallway, closed the door, commenced ascending the stairs, and struck a match to light himself up, but the draft extinguished the flame, but not until he discovered three men standing on the stairs. This aroused no suspicion, as he thought they were a party from a club-room above. He heard one of them say, "That's him," and in an instant he felt an arm placed around his arms and waist. He then mistrusted something was wrong, and yelled murder. The expression had no sooner been uttered than a hand clasped him by the throat, and he was struck a hard blow under the right eye, which caused the blood to flow profusely. They admonished him against making any noise, and placed handcuffs on his wrists, with his arms placed behind his back. He was carried up in front of his room-door, laid down, and the keys to the room taken from his pocket, the door unlocked, and he was carried to the bed and placed against the head-board in an upright position, his feet were tied together with a rope, a towel fastened over his mouth; they passed another rope around the head of the bedstead through his arms at the elbows, and fastened it securely; he was then blindfolded.

After this was accomplished they drew down the blinds and lit the gas. A rope was placed around his throat, and then twisting it until he was almost choked to death they demanded of him where the keys to the bank were. He stated that he did not have them. The cord encircling his neck was again twisted, and a demand made for the keys. He told them that he did not have the keys, that Mr. Renshaw opened and closed the bank. One of them remarked, "George, that is not so, you are in the bank in the morning before Renshaw." The rope was again twisted, and the demand for the keys renewed. Mr. Kingsbury then stated that he never carried them, that the teller of the bank had them. They abandoned this plan, and instituted a search of the room, after having first made a thorough investigation of Mr. Kingsbury's clothing, the bed-clothing and mattress. The lounge was thrown over, every drawer in the bureau ransacked, books taken from the bookcase, trunks gone through, and every nook and corner where it was possible for a key or keys to be secreted was thoroughly examined, but all in vain. They abandoned the job, leaving Mr. Kingsbury bound and fastened to the bed, and retired, bolting one door on the inside and passing out the other, locking it and taking the key.

As soon as they had left, Mr. Kingsbury endeavored to make a noise, thinking that some one walking along might hear him, but receiving no response, he commenced to sway himself backward and forward, in the hope that he could wear the rope in two on the corner of the bedstead. Almost exhausted, he abandoned that idea and adopted another plan, which, after considerable perseverance, succeeded. He managed, by working his feet to get one of his boots off, which, he said, he thought was about a rod long. After he got the boot off he did not experience much trouble in getting his foot out of the loop. Having gained this advantage, he threw himself around and finally got on the floor and backed up to the head of the bed, and by considerable maneuvering succeeded in unfastening everything but the handcuffs, which bound his wrists. He walked to the front window, and managed to get it hoisted by bringing his head and shoulders into requisition. There was not a person to be seen on the street, not even a policeman. He said it seemed almost an age to him before he heard a human being stir. Presently he heard some one walking, which proved to be Dr. Burns, who answered his call. The doctor, at the request of Mr. Kingsbury, woke up Mr. L. S. Fuller. He unbolted the door mentioned above, so that they would be able to gain an admittance. Keys were procured with which to unfasten the cuffs. He was weak and very much exhausted.

The men evidently are not strangers, as they called Mr. Kingsbury by his given name, and also Mr. Renshaw. The only thing taken was $4 in money. They did not disturb his gold watch, which was in his pocket. They examined his diamond pin, ring and studs that were in his dressing-stand, but did not take them. It would seem from this that they were experts, and did not deal in anything that would lead to their detection. We hope these scoundrels may be brought to justice.

A Wild Pigeon Roost in Maryland.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Oct. 11.

Probably the largest pigeon-roost ever known in Maryland is now existing on the farm of Mr. Wm. Schley, near Oakland, in Allegany County. The pigeons collect nightly on a tract of ground covered with alder bushes, occupying about six acres. The pigeons first appeared about ten days ago in countless flocks. The Cumberland *News* says: The inflocking pigeons gradually settled down upon the bushes, until they were bent to the ground by the weight of the birds. Still more pigeons came flying in from distant points, and continued to settle down upon the already living mass, until the whole five or six acres were compactly covered. So great was the number of birds that they were piled upon each other in places from one to two feet in depth. The pigeons continued flocking in and settling upon and among each other from about 4 o'clock in the afternoon until nightfall, when at last they became still, and prepared for their night's rest. With the early dawn of the morning flock after flock arose and flew away in all directions, which departures were continued until about 9 o'clock, when the place was deserted and not a living bird to be seen during the remainder of the day, until toward evening, when they again began flocking back to the same roosts, and the scenes of the evening before were again to be witnessed. All this has occurred daily for the past ten days. It is estimated that all the flocks of pigeons for perhaps fifty or sixty miles around thus gather at this one spot each evening during their annual migratory visit to the immense forest regions of the Alleghany Mountains in quest of the heavy mass of acorns abounding there. This is the only roost known this season in this or any of the bordering counties, and is, perhaps, the only one within a circle of several hundred miles. It is a well-established fact that these birds have but one roosting place within a very large territory, and in their transit to warmer latitudes, and during their stoppages by the way, use one place only as a roost at night. At this wonderful roost, on Col. Schley's place, thousands and thousands of pigeons have been nightly captured by men and boys, with guns, clubs and bags. After nightfall a person can go among the birds and scoop them into the mouth of a bag. It is needless to add that thousands of them have been wantonly shot, and allowed to remain upon the ground, where they died.

Boiler Explosion—The Engineer Thrown into a River and Killed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—On Thursday morning, the boiler in the steam saw-mill, belonging to Mr. D. H. Delano, of Pulaski, exploded with terrific force, reducing the entire building to a mass of ruins. The engineer, J. R. Greenwood, was thrown through the building into the Salmon River, and found dead some rods below. His body was shockingly mangled. Several other employes were also injured.

Activity of the Volcano at Hawaii.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Sept. 4.

We are informed that the Volcano of Mokuaweoweo, on Hawaii, is still extremely active. The light from the crater has not in the least diminished since our last report. The Crater of Kilauea is also in great action, which proves that there is some sympathy between the two great palaces of Mme. Pele.

Republican Mass-Meeting in Paterson.

A large Republican mass meeting was held in the wigwam at Paterson last evening. A crowd nearly as large as that which lined the streets on the occasion of the great parade on Thursday evening was gathered within the building and in the street in front. Hon. Geo. M. Robeson made a stirring address. Col. T. B. Thorpe also made a speech which was received like Secretary Robeson's, with frequent applause.

A Broome County Greeleyite Returns.

At a large Republican meeting in Hazardville, (Windsor,) last Saturday night, Mr. John T. Mygatt, who signed the Greeley call very early, made a speech telling why he could no longer support him. He said: "The thought of establishing a friendly feeling between the North and the South was a dazzling one; and as an individual member of that party I believed that the election of Mr. Greeley for President would do much more to further that object than that of Gen. Grant; but as the campaign progressed, it became more and more evident that the manner in which the former would bring this about, would be at the expense of loyalty. This is a hazard upon which, as a nation, we can never, never afford to venture. From Mr. Greeley's course since his nomination, it would seem that a desire for the Presidency has so blinded him that in order to secure their votes he would permit the friends of the 'lost cause' to understand that through his election they would best serve their purposes, whatever they may be. How could we trust our country in such hands?"

WM. H. SEWARD.

Tributes to the Memory of the American Statesman.

The Feeling of Sympathy in this City—Adjournment of Courts—Honorable Tributes Elsewhere.

AT HOME.

Preparations for the Funeral—Auburn a City of Mourning—The Citizens of All Creeds and Parties Joining in Paying Respect to His Memory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Every one in Auburn seems to have lost a personal friend in Mr. Seward. For the time political differences are forgotten, and no other subject is discussed. The business streets form unbroken avenues of funeral drapery looped in one seemingly continuous series of festoons from door to door, often shading appropriate mottoes commemorative of the virtues of the distinguished statesman. At every dwelling there is some token of recognition of the sad event, and altogether Auburn is a city of mourning.

To-night I walked through the city, and everywhere no other name was mentioned. The actors at the theatre played to a slim house, and until Mr. Seward's remains are laid in the tomb Auburn will not be like itself again, for, as they say here, "the historic interest of the town is gone." Many visitors called today, at the Seward residence in South-street, to offer condolences to his son and family, who lived with him in the old homestead. No one is permitted to view the body, but it is probable that it will lie in state to-morrow.

In his last hours Mr. Seward expressed a wish to be buried in a style befitting the retirement of his later years, and on Monday he will be laid beside his wife and daughter in Fort Hill Cemetery, in the centre of Auburn, in which Mr. Seward's father-in-law, Judge Miller, was the first person buried. By express wish of the family the funeral will be attended by but little pageantry, but the procession will nevertheless be immense. The Common Council met to-night and appointed committees to drape the public buildings in black, raise arches over the streets through which the funeral will move, have bells tolled, and pay other honors to the memory of Mr. Seward. All the city officials, civic societies and firemen will attend in citizens' dress. The procession will form at 3½ P. M., when all business will be suspended, and all Auburn will take part in it. The Board of Education have resolved to close the schools on Monday, and drape the educational edifices. Mr. Seward's political opponents are equally prominent in paying these tributes of respect to him.

Wm. H. Seward, Jr., lives here. Frederick arrived to-night. Col. Seward, the eldest son, will probably not arrive here in time for the funeral.

Telegrams have been received from prominent personages, especially from Washington, and, among others, from Secretary Fish, offering condolence and expressing the intention to attend the funeral, and preparations are in progress to receive them appropriately.

Mr. Seward's book of travel had been completed, and at the time of his death he was revising the last few pages of it. It will be published in its present form.

Mr. Seward owned $200,000 worth of real estate about Auburn. Nothing is yet made public about his will. It is noticeable that among the private residences and business places draped in mourning, none are more conspicuous than those of citizens of the opposite political faith from which Mr. Seward held.

IN THIS CITY.

The Feeling in the City Yesterday—Adjournment of the Courts in His Honor.

In the heat of a great national crisis, and on the eve of a mighty Presidential contest, when passion and prejudice and bitter political feuds are engendered and fostered for partisan purposes, it is not easy to divert the public attention even for a single day to any consideration save that which bears upon the result of the conflict. It requires an event of general and national significance to attain such an end, and, yesterday, in the almost complete forgetfulness of the ultimate success or defeat of this or that candidate, it was not difficult to observe that something had occurred which deeply affected the people of the entire City. It was not generally known on Thursday evening that the veteran statesman and patriot, William Henry Seward, had breathed his last at his residence, in Auburn, in this State, and no steps were taken to express the public grief at the great calamity. But yesterday morning, when it was announced through the daily journals, the most deep and heartfelt expressions of regret were everywhere heard. Contumely, slander and vilification of all description are the inevitable lot of every man high in office, particularly when in the discharge of its high duties and in defense of national issues he is called upon to resist and brave the fury of bitter and deadly enemies of the nation, and frequently even death does not lessen the bitterness of the feelings of hostility against him. But this was not the lot of Mr. Seward. The sorrow for his demise was general and unaffected, and confined to no party or adherents of a particular political creed. Around the City Hall, where centres the Democratic sentiment of the City, Mr. Seward's decease was spoken of in terms of unfeigned regret, and while many were prepared to condemn many of his political acts, and those of the great party with which he was associated, yet all were loud in their admiration of his genius and honesty, his steadfastness to right and duty, and his uncompromising patriotism. Even Copperheads of the old school, in their silence on the subject, spoke earnestly in his praise and honor. In Republican circles a far deeper feeling of sorrow prevailed. Those who, in the hour of the nation's peril, rushed to the conflict to struggle for its existence and honor, remembered fondly and well the part Seward took in the great work of saving the Union. His devotion to country has long since met its reward in the gratitude of the entire people, and in the love and veneration of a great party his devotion to principle was acknowledged with honor. In the present crisis of national affairs, when from personal and interested motives, numbers of those prominent in the Republican ranks deserted their old standard and joined the enemy, when defection and desertion were everywhere, Seward's name stood as a beacon light of truth and integrity, and collected around it the old honest and faithful Republicans who had not forgotten the lessons of a gigantic civil warfare. About the Republican head-quarters, in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, all business was temporarily suspended, and Seward's death was the only topic of conversation. His decease was not unexpected, yet though all hoped he would be spared for long to come, they pointed with pride to his record, which will live with the nation. Through the City signs of mourning were everywhere observable. Along Broadway almost every store displayed the Union flag at half-mast, and the merchants generally deplored the loss of Mr. Seward as a great and public one. Among the bankers in Wall-street it was the occasion of much comment. The general feeling among men of all parties was that the nation sustained a deep calamity by his death, and the utmost sympathy was expressed for the members of his family under their great bereavement.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURTS IN HIS HONOR.

At the opening of the United States District Court, yesterday morning, the room was filled by eminent members of the Bar, the United States Commissioners and others. Judge Benedict occupied a seat on the bench beside Judge Blatchford, having adjourned his Court—the United States Circuit—out of respect to the late William H. Seward. The Court having been formally opened, the United States District Attorney, Mr. Noah Davis, rose and said: May it please the Court, the public prints of this morning have announced the death, on yesterday, at his residence in Auburn, of Hon. Wm. H. Seward. It is deemed appropriate that on such an occasion the representative of the Government, of which the deceased was for so many years a member—that I should by motion bring the event to the notice of the Court, and ask that the proceedings usual on such occasions be taken. I shall not occupy the time of the Court by any extended remarks. Mr. Seward was, perhaps, better known through his own country, for many years as one of its greatest statesmen, its most active citizens, and, in public and private life, as a most worthy and deserving member of the community. I need not stand here to pronounce his eulogy or to trace his career. He entered on his profession, I think, in 1822, and very soon took a high position at the Bar; and, during the entire period of his active professional career, he commanded not only the respect of the entire country and the confidence of his clients, but enjoyed the reputation, which he succeeded in establishing by his extraordinary mental powers and the abilities he displayed in all the cases which were put into his hands. He has made a reputation as a great lawyer. He entered very early into public life; he was the youngest Senator ever elected at his time, and it is well known to all how soon after entering into public life he became recognized for his ability, and assumed a position at the head of a great political party. Twice he filled the Gubernatorial chair of this State, and in discharging the duties of that high office won the respect and admiration, not alone of his own party, but of every section of the country; and he commanded the attention of the whole community. Declining a nomination for a third term, he soon again entered the United States Senate, where he had for his compeers such great men as Calhoun, Clay, Webster and a host of others. A host of able and brilliant men sat with him in the Senate, and it is no disparagement to them to say that the industry and ability of Mr. Seward soon placed him on a footing with those great statesmen—certainly in the influence he exerted if not in the talent he displayed. On the election of Mr. Lincoln he became Secretary of State, and it is but justice to him to say that he has had in that position, in the history of the Government, no superior, and perhaps no equal. His life has been one of untiring industry. No man in the country has written more than Mr. Seward, and I think I may say that his writings, published and to be published, will show a number of volumes as large as those that have come from the pen of any great writer. They are all valuable, and they all reflect credit on him and on the country which now mourns his death. Such a man has fallen at the age of seventy-two years, covered with honors and respected by all; and it is justly due that the Courts of the country with which he was professionally connected should without hesitation recognize the tribute due to his memory. I move that the Court, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, do now adjourn, and that an order to that effect be entered on the minutes.

Mr. Benjamin D. Silliman, in seconding the motion for adjournment, said: This sudden event inspires me with a feeling of sadness rather than a desire to enter into a discussion of the characteristics of the great deceased. In whatever station of life he was placed he became distinguished. He was one of the master minds that move the world, and he has left his impress on every page of his country's history. During the period in which he has been an actor on the stage of public life, both of your Honors knew him well, and one of you stood in close and friendly relations to him for many years, and you can more thoroughly appreciate his abilities than any one of us. His mind was the fit companion of his heart. One was strengthened and sustained by the other. The warmth of his affection for his friends knew no limits, and his fidelity was boundless. His opinions were the result of conviction, and he never swerved in them. As Senator, as Governor of the State, and as Secretary of State, his force of will and determination of purpose were always conspicuous. Perhaps no man now living was so largely identified with those great events that have marked the characteristics of the age. In public life he was first among the foremost, and none were more conspicuous for power of purpose than the man whose death we now deplore. In the great causes in which he was engaged in Courts, he wielded a great power of intellect, a majestic persuasion that touched the hearts of the audiences that heard him and the Judges before whom he spoke. His name frequently occurs in our reports of cases, and in his experience at the Bar he exhibited a power and learning well calculated to uphold the honor of the profession. His powers, his history, his deeds, will be long remembered by his countrymen.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate and E. D. Benedict, both members of the Bar, made a few pertinent remarks, after which Judge Blatchford spoke as follows:

The notice taken by the gentlemen of the Bar of the melancholy death of Mr. Seward is one eminently fitting to be noticed in the tribunals of the United States. My own relations, political, professional and personal, with the distinguished dead, have been such for a period of nearly thirty years, and the memories which come crowding on me because of my intimate personal communication with him, are such that, if I were to enter upon all that I am inspired to, I should say what would not be appropriate to the occasion, and occupy more time than properly ought to be devoted to the matter. Mr. Seward filled, politically, as is well known, such a large measure of public service—service industriously, intelligently, and successfully performed—as to demand from the tribunals of the United States a recognition of that public service. He also, in the Federal Courts, in the Circuit and District Courts, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, as a member of the Bar of New-York, appeared so often in cases of mark and magnitude, and acquitted himself so as to gain the approving verdict of the public and the profession in all cases in which he appeared, and it is therefore eminently proper that notice of his death should be taken by the Court and by the members of the Bar. For myself, personally, my associations with him began before I had attained the years of majority, when I had the honor of serving as his Private Secretary for three years when he was Governor, and again as Military Secretary on his staff. Three or four years later, at his invitation, I became his partner in law at his residence in Auburn. After nine years these relations were interrupted by his election to the Senate in 1849, interrupted to a degree, but continued till my removal to this City. To his kind favors and decided action, I owe the position which I now hold. In all the relations of life, therefore, political, professional and personal, from my intimacy with him, I feel as if I had parted with a member of my own household. I therefore feel warranted in making such personal observations as I have made. He may be literally said to have shortened, if not lost, his life, in the service of his country, because of the blows and wounds he had received while Secretary of State in those dreadful days which resulted in the assassination of President Lincoln. It brought upon Mr. Seward the shattering of that strong, robust health which he had long enjoyed, and caused him to succumb at an earlier stage to the ravages of disease. He is now passed away, and in view of the important public questions in which he was engaged, in a most fitting season—I refer to those principles of public law which he so ably maintained in the controversy with Great Britain during the war. This controversy has resulted in favor of the United States, and this decision came to his knowledge while he was in full possession of his faculties, when it was fitting that he should have survived to learn that result, and fitting then that he should depart. The Court, in accordance with the suggestions which have been made, directs the adjournment of the Court, and that a memorandum of the proceedings that have taken place be made.

Judge Benedict, in concurring, said that this mark of respect, which belongs to the eminent men of our day, was certainly due to Mr. Seward. The Court then adjourned till Monday morning, the Circuit Court having also closed until that time.

ELSEWHERE.

Action of the President—Official Announcement of the Event.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The following was issued this afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1872.

The undersigned is charged by the President with the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States the death of an illustrious citizen, William Henry Seward, distinguished for faithful and eminent service in varied public trusts during a long series of years, died at Auburn, in the State of New-York, yesterday, Oct. 10. Charged with the administration of the Department of State at a most critical period in the history of the nation, Mr. Seward brought to the duties of that office exalted patriotism, unwearied industry and consummate ability. A grateful nation will cherish his name, his fame and his memory. The several Executive Departments will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased statesman, at home and abroad.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

The News of Mr. Seward's Death Received in England—The Daily News Obituary.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The announcement of the death of William H. Seward was received in England with great surprise, no intimation whatever of his illness having reached here. The *Daily News* of this morning, in an obituary on the deceased statesman, says:

"Though Mr. Seward was unpopular here by reason of his rather peremptory bearing, he leaves behind him a great example of vigor, energy and success."

A Public Funeral for Mr. Seward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The death of the prominent citizen and statesman, William Henry Seward, seems to demand of New-York City, as the Metropolis of the country, a public recognition of the estimation in which the services of this great man to the Republic was held by all classes of our community. It is not only as Governor of the State that the prosperity of New-York was dear to him; but as the statesman, he advanced its interests and honors. Allow me to suggest that a public funeral, such as was given President Lincoln, in 1865, by the people of New-York, should be accorded to the memory of William H. Seward. E. B. W.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 11, 1872.

Troubles of a Steam-Boat Owner.

From the Cleveland Leader, Oct. 10.

The steamer J. K. White, a boat well known on this section of the lake, has been getting a notoriety under the command of Capt. Thornton, who claimed the ownership. For some time during the Summer the vessel ran on the Niagara River between Buffalo and Oakfield, and her commander also succeeded so well in navigation as to run her in debt, and then run her off from that locality to escape the attentions of the law. The boat was brought to this city and was used for excursion parties until she upset one into the lake, and the Captain took his craft to Buffalo in disgust and gave her up to the United States Marshal, who was about to knock her down (he ought to be ashamed to strike a female) to the highest bidder, when Joseph Greenough, of this city, put in an appearance a few days since and claimed the boat as his property, and discharged the debts for which she was about to be sold. On Monday afternoon he left the boat lying in the Erie Basin, in the port of Buffalo, under the charge of the engineer, Mr. Thomas Clark, and he proceeded to the Custom-house to procure a clearance for Cleveland. When he returned, he was rather surprised to find that the boat had vanished. He chartered a tug and started after the runaway, which was descried at a dock near Fort Erie. The tug was soon alongside the steamer, and Joseph Greenough boarded his vessel to find Capt. Thornton walking her decks. There was an interview between the two owners then and there, and Thornton kept up his side of the argument with a knife. No blood was shed, however, and when the tug left the scene of action the disputants were still holding a joint discussion.

THANKSGIVING.

Thursday, Nov. 28, Appointed a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer by the President.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The revolution of another year has again brought the time when it is usual to look back upon the past, and publicly thank the Almighty for his mercies and his blessings; and

Whereas, If any one people has more occasion than another for such thankfulness, it is the citizens of the United States whose Government is their creature; subject to their behests; who have reserved to themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law; who, during the last twelve months, have enjoyed exemption from any grievous or general calamity, and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufactures and commerce has been vouchsafed.

Therefore, by these considerations, I recommend that on Thursday, the 28th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and there make their acknowledgements to God for his kindness and bounty.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1872, [L. S.] and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

GREELEY'S RECONCILIATION.

Death of the Victims of His Baltimore Procession—Democratic Mode of Filling the Bloody Chasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11.—The two persons shot from the Greeley procession last night are dead.

Capt. Samuel Barrets, whose murderer is confidently asserted to be a rough named Busey, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The colored boy, G. W. Barret, shot on Aisquith-street, died at 9 o'clock this morning. Inquests are to be held to-morrow.

Another Speech from Mr. Greeley.

It seems that Mr. Greeley made a second speech in Baltimore, Thursday. It was in response to the welcome tendered him by the city authorities, and is reported by the Baltimore *Gazette*, a paper favoring his election, as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE: It is true that I began life poor and humble. Whether that is a disadvantage is not clear to my mind. I have seen so many fall who started in the world with wealth, that I doubt whether that to begin poor is a disadvantage. It is true that a man may begin the world without advantages, but by energy he can succeed. But individuals are nothing. Ideas and principles are what we should look for. Twenty years ago the American people differed in their ideas, and that difference led to war. They fought it out, and the war ended beneficently. After the war he thought there should be reconciliation; but there are many people who are anxious to keep alive a spirit of enmity and bitterness. Six years have passed, and they cry peace when there is no peace, if they are to regard each other as practical enemies. I have labored as earnestly as I could to bring the people back to prosperity and unity. The people ought to think and know that peace is best, but it cannot be clear when it takes so long for a man to think around a corner. Those who see only partially are apt to be impatient, but I will not arraign them. I am still anxious for the people to be reconciled, but perhaps the time has not come. Since all is over, let us be friends. Whatever be the result of this or that election, I will walk straight on in the path of patriotism. I thank you for your kindly greeting and welcome.

VIRGINIA.

Great Republican Meeting at Warwick Court-House—Addresses by Hon. J. M. Langston, Gen. James H. Platt and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 11.—One of the largest meetings ever seen on the peninsula of Virginia was held at Warwick Court-house, eighteen miles from this place, yesterday. The vast assemblage was addressed by Hon. J. M. Langston, in one of the most eloquent and effective speeches ever delivered in this portion of the State. Hon. James H. Platt, the candidate for Congress in this district, was enthusiastically received, and spoke for an hour and a half, amid the most intense enthusiasm. Hon. James H. Clements, of Portsmouth, also spoke with great eloquence and power. Put Virginia down as one of the sure States for Grant and Wilson. Mr. Platt will receive an overwhelming majority, and claims 8,000 majority for the national ticket in his district.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The sailors at Milwaukee, Wis., have struck for $4 a day, and refuse to ship until their terms are conceded.

The new building of the University of Pennsylvania, in West Philadelphia, was formally opened yesterday with impressive ceremonies.

Patrick F. Donohoy, the alleged murderer of George H. Favor, in Providence, R. I., a few weeks ago, was yesterday brought there from Ottawa, Canada, where he was captured.

The extensive and new furnace of the mine of the La Mott Lead Company, at Fredericktown, Mo., was burned on Thursday. The loss is $250,000. Five hundred men have thus been thrown out of employment.

The schooner Dillon, which recently went adrift ten miles north-east of Escuminac Bar, was boarded by Capt. Atkinson, of the brig Ottawa, and towed into Summerside, Prince Edward's Island.

Yesterday Don Carlos Martin was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia.

A terrible shooting affair occurred at Savannah, Ga., yesterday. Alexander Dillon, a young man, shot his father, David R. Dillon, three times, inflicting only flesh wounds, however. He then killed himself.

The Adjutant-General of Ohio, yesterday, took possession of the State arms issued to the colored militia battalion of Cincinnati, some of which were used in the riot on Monday night last. He had them boxed and placed in charge of the police.

Mattie Howe, who was indicted for murder in the first degree for killing her new-born child, was yesterday found guilty in Poughkeepsie of manslaughter in the fourth degree and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

Edward Philbrook, of Ellsworth, Me., a seaman belonging to the schooner Cicero, of Bangor, was drowned yesterday while attempting to jump on board the vessel as she was leaving the dock at Providence, R. I. The body was soon recovered.

Charles H. Foster, of Boston, a curbstone broker, has been arrested in Montreal, charged with having raised large amounts of money in Boston with forged checks. Application for his surrender to Massachusetts officers, under the Extradition Treaty, has been made.

Yesterday, on the grounds of the Germantown Club, the international cricket match between the English and American elevens was commenced. The Englishmen went to the bat first and made a total of 121 runs. Of this number Smith made 24, Pearson 16, Cox 14 and Bence 12. The Americans then went to the bat, and when stumps were drawn one man was out for sixteen runs. The game will be continued to-morrow.

Rubinstein Concerts.

The last evening concert to be given by Mr. Grau's artists occurred yesterday. The last Rubinstein matinée may be attended today.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothilde Arrive in Paris.

They Refuse to Leave France Unless Compelled by Force.

The Prince Obeys a Peremptory Order to Leave.

Riot and Bloodshed in the Elections in Brazil.

Anti-Catholic Disturbances to be Put Down in Ireland.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon in Paris—He Refuses to Leave France Except by Force—Princess Clothilde Makes a Spirited Reply to the Notification to Leave—M. Thiers to the Permanent Commission.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde, who are in this city, have received notice to leave France. The Prince replied to the agent of the Government who brought the summons by refusing to quit his native land, insisting on his rights as a citizen, and declaring he would yield only to force; and the Princess answered that she would only leave France between two gendarmes.

Hon. Robert C. Schenck, the American Minister to London, passed through Paris today, on his way to Italy.

Transports sailed this week with 800 more Communists for the penal colonies.

President Thiers, in the course of his remarks before the Permanent Commission of the Assembly, yesterday, used the following words: "Europe has rendered us justice at Berlin. Our army is recovering, and our credit is excellent." These assurances were received with cheers by the members of the Commission.

Prince Napoleon Reconsiders His Resolution to Stay.

PARIS, Oct. 11—Midnight.—Prince Napoleon has yielded to a peremptory order of the Government and left Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Anti-Catholic Disturbances in Ireland—Tempestuous Weather—Parliament.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Additional military and constabulary forces have been ordered to Lisburn, Ireland, as an Anti-Catholic disturbance is threatened in that town.

The weather today on the British coast is tempestuous, and some damage to shipping is reported.

The rumor of an Autumn sitting of Parliament is discredited.

Sir Roundell Palmer to be Made a Peer.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It is said that Sir Roundell Palmer is to be elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Selborne.

GERMANY.

A German Fleet to Make a Cruise Around the Globe.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—A fleet of five German men-of-war is now fitting out for a cruise around the world. The expedition will be under the command of Admiral Werner, and will be gone eighteen months. The fleet sails directly for the West Indies, and thence will proceed to New-Orleans and other ports in the United States.

SPAIN.

The People Losing Confidence in the Bank of Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The public refuse to take the notes of the Bank of Spain, on account of the number of counterfeits in circulation, and the shares of the bank have fallen five per cent. in consequence.

BRAZIL.

Riot and Bloodshed at the Elections—Negotiations with the Argentines.

LISBON, Oct. 11.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, Sept. 22, has arrived. The Congressional elections in the northern provinces of Brazil were attended with riot and bloodshed.

The negotiations between Gen. Mitre, the Argentine Envoy, and the Brazilian Government were still pending. No result had been reached, and the reports as to their ultimate success were conflicting.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Fall of a House in St. Louis—Six Persons Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—A terrible accident occurred this evening, involving the death of six persons. A new house being erected on Market-street, between Third and Fourth streets, four stories high, fell about 7 o'clock, crushing in the rear part of the two houses adjoining, one occupied by Mr. J. C. Webb as a printing-office, and the other by Mr. Henry Nottes as a merchant-tailoring establishment. Nottes' family, consisting of himself, wife, and five children, and a journeyman named Lewis Johns, were at supper and were buried in the ruins. The accident quickly drew a large crowd in front of the place. The fire alarm was sounded, and the police and firemen were promptly on the ground. They soon recovered three children, boys, aged about four, eight and twelve, who were badly bruised and cut; but apparently none of their bones were broken, and the doctors thought they were not dangerously hurt. After several hours of labor the bodies of the remainder of the family were recovered, consisting of Nottes; his wife; the baby, eighteen months old; a little girl, six years, and the journeyman. All were dead. One boy died afterward, evidently from internal injuries. No cause is known for the accident, but it is reported the walls were put up too quick, before the mortar was well set. Much feeling is excited in the city by the affair, and the frequency of similar accidents causing much comment and talk about creating the office of Building Inspector. Johns leaves a wife and two children.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over New-England and the Middle States, with light northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States continued northerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather; on the lakes, southerly to westerly winds prevail, with cloudy weather and diminishing pressure; on the upper lakes, falling barometer, and light southerly winds in the North-west and Upper Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on the upper lakes and eastward to the lower lakes, with brisk southerly winds, warmer and cloudy weather and rain; in New-England north-westerly winds and clear weather until Saturday evening, winds then veering to southerly, with partly cloudy weather; in the Middle States generally; clear weather and northerly winds veering to south-westerly; northerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; in the Mid-Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys, southerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	47	[illegible]	57	[illegible]
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.86	[illegible]	....	[illegible]

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park row: 3 A. M., 43°; 6 A. M., 43°; 9 A. M., 47°; 12 M., 54½°; 3 P. M., 54½°; 6 P. M., 51°; 9 P. M., 47°; 12 P. M., 44°; average temperature yesterday, [illegible].

HORACE GREELEY AND HIS "ORGAN."

Sad News for "Tribune" Stockholders—How the Circulation is Maintained—The Professor's Tactics Used upon his Own Employers—What May be Expected After the Presidential Election.

The present managers of the New-York *Tribune*, it is quite evident, have been deliberately misleading the stockholders and the public by claiming that the circulation of that journal has largely increased since the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention. Now, the fact is that if the books were overhauled, and the paper stopped in *all* cases in which the subscriptions have expired, the falling off would be found to be very great. Heretofore the TIMES office has been flooded with letters from persons who called themselves "the swindled subscribers of Greeley's '*organ*.'" Pretty soon—that is if the Professor's "aids" do not take the hint—we expect to have hundreds of communications from "persecuted ex-readers of the *Tribune*." The following is a fair sample of what may be looked for. It comes from Crown Point, in this State, and bears date Sept. 29, 1872:

"The publisher of the TIMES will please send me his daily edition as long as inclosed stamps will pay for it. I subscribed for the *Semi-Weekly Tribune* last Spring, and the time expired last August, but the paper comes just as regularly as ever. *I suppose that is the way their circulation increases.* We hear of Liberal Republicans in other parts of the country, but don't see any around here; if you have one to spare in the City, send him up in charge of some good man, and you can do a good business in the show line at a quarter a head."

J. D., a medical practitioner of Van Ettenville, Chemung County, N. Y., says that he could stand the H. G. "editorials" pretty well, but could not find anything either to amuse or instruct in the efforts of Fenton's pupil. If he had a grudge against any man, or wished to kill a patient, he would not hesitate to prescribe daily doses of *Tribune!* "Inclosed," adds the doctor, "please find $1 25. Send to my address the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES as long as paid for. I have been a subscriber to the *Weekly* and *Semi-Weekly Tribune* for fifteen years past, until some three months since, when I came to the conclusion to forget the 'Chappaquack,' as you call him, by ceasing to take his paper."

W. B. C., of Pennington, Mercer County, N. J., writes to say that the few Greeleyites in his neighborhood have begun to lose courage, and are now rapidly approaching a state of demoralization. Mr. GREELEY's speeches have, it appears, not tended to allay their fears. After alluding to a check forwarded to pay two subscriptions to the TIMES, the writer concludes as follows:

"We have here out three Republicans who have announced themselves in favor of the *rebel soldiers' friend*. This township has eleven hundred voters. About fifty Straight-outs have declared that they cannot swallow Honest Horace. Of this number several have intimated their intention of voting for Grant. The present indications are that New Jersey will cast her electoral vote for Grant and Wilson."

W. P. D., of Northampton, Mass., who has recently been making a visit to his friends in New-York State, writes to say that all the indications go to show that the "Liberal cause" is even weaker than it is said to be. He forwards a slip from a financial journal, which takes great pains to prove that the election of Greeley to the Presidency would be almost the ruin of the country. This is certainly no news to business men. In regard to the State of Massachusetts, the writer, of course, can speak with enthusiasm. Here is an extract:

"You would be surprised could you fully comprehend the revolution in this State. The setting back of the 'tidal wave' carries more reclaimed voters than its first onset disaffected. * * Will you please send me your daily six months. Inclosed find $5."

H. L. W., of West Norwalk, Conn., in inclosing a subscription to the TIMES, takes occasion to expose another *Tribune* falsehood. It has been stated in that journal that the Greeley and Brown Club of Norwalk is largely made up of Republicans. After examining the list of members the correspondent assures us that it only contains the names of three *straight Republicans*, and "St. Domingo" Hatch is one of these. The President of the Club, Mr. Millard, has not voted a square Republican ticket for a number of years. The other so-called Republicans have been supporters of Woodward, of Tammany fraud notoriety. In concluding his letter the writer says:

"So much for the backsliders, now for our *regular* Republican workers. A Grant and Wilson Club has just been formed, and has the recorded names of 260 Republicans. Many *Democrats* have also been enrolled, and the number is increasing daily."

R. S., of Sharon, Conn., incloses a subscription to the daily TIMES. If we may judge by the tone of the letter which accompanies the draft, Mr. S. is delighted with the prospect of getting rid of "the odious *Tribune*."

"I have had enough of it," (the *Tribune*,) says the writer. "The articles are as so much sickening Democratic twaddle. Thank God, my subscription has almost expired, and that I have not to renew it. I am sure there are thousands who feel about this matter just as I do, and who will do as I am doing when they can get the chance."

S. B. B., of Waterford, Erie County, Penn., incloses a list of nineteen new subscribers to the TIMES, all of whom, up to a recent date, have taken the *Tribune*, and have been for years accustomed to look upon the Sage of Chappaqua as the most truthful man in the Republic. His oddities they have attributed to a rugged honesty in the man that could not be tampered with. The exposures of his tobacco dealings with Tweed have cured them of their delusion, and now they are ashamed of ever having placed faith in him. In alluding to this matter, L. B. B. says:

"Whatever way the election goes in this State, Horace Greeley will not carry it in November. The Democrats are not particularly proud of him as a candidate, and I am tolerably certain that his political course within the past year is not approved of by Republicans who have not been bitten with the mania for office. Horace Greeley is in reality, as dead a man today as Jeff. Davis. In November he will not have as many friends left as Andy Johnson."

S. H. R. writes from Ducktown, Tenn., to have his TIMES forwarded there for the future. Having recently traveled through many of the Southern States, he feels safe in expressing the opinion that the Greeley Republicans are as few as they are insignificant. In referring more particularly to his new place of residence, he says:

"Here we have about 3,000 inhabitants, most of whom are for Grant. This is the first place I have found where Republicans might indulge in free speech. In most places south of here they are intimidated so much that they are afraid to advocate their principles. We shall do our duty in '72 as we did from '61 to '65. As a general thing, all persons who were Whigs before the war were Union through the war, and are Republicans now."

S. C. R., of Norfolk, Va., writes to say that he has been a subscriber to the *Tribune* for upward of fifteen years. He discontinued it in order to take the TIMES. This course he would have adopted much sooner if he could have got rid of the *Tribune* without losing the amount he had paid for it. According to his opinion the prospect for Greeleyism in the Old Dominion is not at all encouraging. Here is what he says on the subject:

"We are doing good work here for Grant and Wilson, from present appearances we will increase our majority from 500 to 800, giving the Republican ticket 1,300 to 1,500 majority in the county. Not a single Greeley Republican in the county, white or colored. The Greeleyites are already discouraged and disheartened, desertions from their ranks the rule, accessions the exception. Horace, in his 'liberality,' sent the Liberals of Norfolk City a hickory limb from Chappaqua, but they have not the heart to put it up (it was ordered before the Vermont election.) Old Virginia is safe for Grant and Wilson by 5,000 majority. It gladdens our hearts to feel that the prospect is so good for the success of the Republican ticket. But a few weeks ago, when the Greeleyites thought they saw victory inscribed upon their banners, they informed us it would soon be too hot for a Republican. The Greeleyites about Norfolk are composed mainly of that class who did not, or dared not, go in the rebel army, but stayed at home and swallowed the 'iron clad oath' every day if necessary. They are the proscriptionists, the greatest barrier to immigration South."

An Incident in the Life of President Lincoln.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The incident to which you refer occurred as follows: shortly after Gen. Dix assumed command at Baltimore, in 1861, he was summoned to Washington for a conference with the President. One dark and rainy evening, at about 9 o'clock, I was alone in my office-room at the White House, when Mr. Lincoln came in and told me he wanted me to go over to Secretary Seward's with him, and to bring along a certain portfolio, full of maps and papers. I will omit here the somewhat comical incidents which accompanied our departure; but, on the way, the President spoke freely of the object of our errand, and expressed a good deal of interest in the probable views and suggestions of Gen. Dix, whom, as I understood, he had not as yet met, but of whose previous career and conduct he had a high appreciation.

We were ushered into the south-west room, so well known to the public men of Washington, in those days, where we found a bright fire blazing on the hearth. Immediately afterward Secretary Seward entered, and with him Gen. Dix. The President introduced me to the latter as one of his Private Secretaries, and my duties for the remainder of the evening, apart from the occasional demands on my portfolio, were simply those of a most deeply interested listener to a conversation whose scope and importance cannot often have been exceeded. The condition and requirements of the border States, especially of Maryland and Eastern Virginia, the civil and military policy to be pursued, with other kindred topics, were discussed with such a statesmanlike sagacity, and with such simple directness, such an absence of anything like "waste of words," as might have been expected in the consultations of three such men.

Nevertheless it was very late before the President set out on his return. We had walked but a short distance when I ventured to interrupt what seemed to be a very absorbing "study," with—

"Well, Mr. Lincoln, what do you think of Gen. Dix?"

For a moment he made no reply, and then said very slowly, and with a long stride or two thrown in between the words, by way of emphasis,

"Well, Stoddard, I never met him before, but from what I have seen of him to-night, from all he has said, and the counsel he has given, I should say that Gen. Dix—I should say that Gen. Dix was—a very wise—a very wise man."

Whatever else was said did not fix itself in my memory, but I think I have given you the great President's expression of opinion with sufficient accuracy.

Although my only part in the current political campaign is that of a voter, and I have no share in its undue excitements and animosities, I cannot help thinking it a great pity that some man, whom I have always respected and admired, should blindly forget, in the heat of present partisanship, the past services of men like Gen. Dix—men at least as faithful as themselves in those days when the country needed faithful men. Yours very truly,

WM. O. STODDARD.

HENRY CLEWS, Esq., New-York.

Slandering Grant.

From the Tribune, (Semi-Weekly Edition,) July 1, 1870.

Maybe one of these days the journalists who make it their particular business to traduce the President will become discouraged at repeated failures, and turn to some more honest pursuit. Gen. Grant, from the beginning of his career, has been persistently assailed in the most shameful manner, and after every assault his character has shone forth not only untarnished, but brighter than before. For his first military successes he was rewarded with calumnies, which threatened for a time to destroy him; he held his peace, and false testimony broke down of itself, leaving his reputation higher than ever. At every critical period of the war he was attacked again; before Vicksburg, in the Wilderness, at Petersburg, and perhaps we shall never know how near we came to losing his services at moments when he alone could save our armies. Under these trials he was still silent, and the people punished for their temporary injustice, honored him afterward with all the more enthusiasm. When peace had been declared he was traduced with redoubled malice by all classes of his political opponents, from Andrew Johnson down to the *World*, and the result was his election to the Presidency by a most magnificent majority. In his present elevated position the attacks have been incessant, but though he has kept to his sensible resolution of holding his tongue, his enemies have been uniformly and immediately confuted. The calumnies connected with the September gold panic were among the wickedest and most ingenious to which he was ever exposed; he never deigned to answer them; yet see how easily and completely they were refuted, and how the popular respect for the President increased when it became known what part he really had in the events of that memorable period.

The defamatory attacks are continued, of course. We never knew the propagators of such stories to acknowledge their falsity after it had been proved; but this makes little practical difference, for the people know the truth, and will honor their President all the more for the obloquy of which he has been made the victim. Judging from the past, we should say that Gen. Grant's enemies are taking the best course to insure his election for another term.

Chauncey M. Depew.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

We have looked in vain through the report of the speech of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, as published in the Buffalo *Courier*, for a sentence relating to the part played by that "model Reformer" in securing the passage of a bill increasing the fare on the New-York Central Railroad from two to three cents per mile, and also doing away with a large number of judgments now standing against that corporation. In yesterday's issue we called Mr. Depew's attention to this subject, and said that if he would "discuss this question at length, and give the people of Buffalo—all of whom were directly interested in this matter—the whole history of that Railway bill with the meaningless title, he will straighten out a very crooked affair, and will also help materially the cause of the Succotash ticket in this vicinity."

Fearing that Mr. Depew might avoid touching upon this subject here, as he has done at other places, and hoping to be able to force him to explain, we closed our article by saying that "if he does not clear it up, he will stand convicted of being one of the principals in a most stupendous fraud." A person would think that in the face of a challenge of this kind, Mr. Depew would have found something to say on the subject—but he did not. By his silence he has acknowledged himself to have been one of the principals in a stupendous fraud. And this is the man that the "Reform" party have placed in nomination for the highly-responsible office of Lieutenant-Governor.

But there are other and serious objections to Mr. Depew. It is true that the simple fact that he stands convicted of being a corruptor of the law-makers of the Commonwealth, and that he had the audacity to attempt to cajole or bribe the Chief Magistrate of the State into indorsing one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated, ought to be enough to render his defeat certain. But some might say that that circumstance is past and gone and we will forget it. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. Depew has been, and for aught we know is still in the employ of the Central Railway. If he should be elected Lieutenant-Governor, it would be equivalent to placing one of the attorneys of that great corporation at the head of the Canal Board. Do the commercial interests of Buffalo and Western New-York want to see a man who is owned by the great competitor of the Erie Canal, in the Canal Board? If they do not they should take good care that Mr. Depew is not elected. Every friend of the commercial interests of Buffalo should do all in his power to compass Mr. Depew's defeat, for business considerations, if for no other. They cannot afford to have an unscrupulous railway attorney at the head of the canal department.

NEW-YORK SWINDLES.

There are two facts in connection with the thousand and one swindles practiced in this City upon the unwary which deserve attention. The first, and more important of the two, is, that so much real ingenuity is misapplied in the preparation and execution of frauds; the second, that notwithstanding the hundreds of warnings uttered by the Press, there are still so many people whose confidence in the representations of adventurers, and whose greed for sudden gain make them blind to the possibility of disappointment, and prompt them to the most reckless waste of their hard-won savings.

No sooner does one ingenious trick for swindling the gullible public begin to show signs of giving out, either through the exposure in the papers, the action of the Police, or the natural exhaustion of the material on which its authors feed, than another is devised, and forthwith the geese who ought to be taken out on Sarum Plain and driven cackling home to Camelot, are once more plucked, and the land is once more deafened with their indignant hisses. Time was when the victims appealed to the law. Then, when that abstract power was found to be impotent to punish or to save, they wrote to the Mayor, the Chief of Police. Then they appealed to the Press. As fast as new bubbles were blown and burst, bushels of complaining letters were sent to the daily papers of New-York, and times without number the deluded victims of the swindler's greed and their own ignorance were earnestly cautioned against placing confidence in the projectors of schemes, which, according to Josh Billings, "have all the premonitory symptoms of a dead beat." The warnings of the Press were of no further avail than to break up a few rascally firms for the time being. These began to operate again, before long, under new names and with new plans. The same victims were caught, more letters were written, the old caution was reiterated, but again and again the Ellises, the Kellys, the Clark & Websters and the dozen other adventurers to whom the commission of fraud was a legitimate business, flooded the country with their circulars—cast their bread upon the waters, as it were—and the return was all their fancy reckoned it. The repeated warnings of the Press seemed to have no other effect than to advertise the frauds.

Among the many *pseudodoxia epidemica* almost as fondly cherished by us moderns as by our forefathers, is the one that only the young and inexperienced are taken in by the sharpers. Shakespeare teaches that, "in the morn and liquid dew of youth contagious blastments are most imminent," and an epidemic of thievery of the baser sort is apt to deplete the purses of young rustics, whose judgment is not equal to their credulity. But the danger is not confined to them. Old people of both sexes, who have lived through generations of all kinds of swindles are hooked by every rogue who shows out a printed line of glittering promises; and their lamentations are sad to hear. They read the warnings of the people, and learn by heart the experiences of their deluded neighbors, but they listen at the same time to the honeyed words of the tempter, and again invest their money in his schemes, only to lose it forever.

What Shakespeare meant when he wrote, "There is boundless theft in limited professions," must remain a question with students of human nature and human events for a long time to come. Had he written for our day and generation, he must have used a word less contracted in its meaning than "limited," or rendered himself liable to the imputation of being little versed in the art of humbug—a charge which would seem to be well-founded when we remember his assertion that "griefs cry louder than advertisement," or words to that effect. Be this as it may, the "overwhelming rogues" who live by a system of petty plunder, make excellent use of printers' ink—are literally limitless in their pledges and promises.

A set of villians calling themselves "B. R. Gray & Co." have mailed to all parts of the country a finely-executed lithograph circular, in which they pledge themselves to send "twelve yards of poplin (like sample inclosed) or any other color desired," for the modest sum of $2. For half that sum they promise to forward "twelve yards of prints (like sample inclosed,)" or ten yards of muslin for the same price; or a piece of fifty yards for $4 50. They have taken advantage of the state of the market, they say, and are thus enabled to purchase large quantities of goods at less than wholesale prices. They send single patterns by mail, prepaying the postage, &c., &c., and, of course, cannot make any reduction from their prices. These thieves, unhung, do not tell where their place of business is, but direct their patrons to address all orders to them at "Williamsburg, N. Y." As may be readily guessed, no poplin or muslin "like sample inclosed," or any other color, is ever sent in return for the money received, and the indignant housewife's letter of complaint is answered in these words (lithographed):

WILLIAMSBURGH, June 19, 1872.

DEAR MADAM: Your order was duly received. In reply, have to state that the Post-office refuses to take out packages at less than letter rates, which amounts to more than a $1 on twelve yards. We would like to make you the following proposition, as we are desirous of having you act as our agent for your neighborhood. For $5 more, will send you by express goods to that amount as per order, *and will also present you with a dress-pattern of same silk as sample inclosed*, or will return money sent, if you so desire it.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours, respectfully,
B. R. GRAY & CO.

Whether the good woman writes again or not she receives no further communication from Gray & Co., for these enterprising merchants (known also as J. B. Hamilton & Co., Carman & Giles, and P. & L. Marmaduke,) have closed their account with her forever.

One of the meanest of the many swindles practiced in this country is that of the "Family Sewing-machine Company," whose principal office, according to the circular, is at No. 102 Nassau-street, New-York. These heartless villains, tenfold meaner than he who "plundered the impoverished Africans of their girdles"—the only garments the dusky Ethiops are supposed to have encumbered themselves with in very early times—announce by circular that they make the best sewing-machine in the world, which they will forward by express, all charges prepaid, for only $5. Their dupes are generally poor women who can ill afford the loss of even a smaller sum. The "Franklin Sewing-machine Company," another swindling concern, once under the direction of Thomas Myer, who issued his circulars from No. 87 Broadway, now proclaim that they hold a charter from the State Legislature, and that their "Actuary," T. W. Marrone, will attend to the filling of all orders addressed to him at No. 179 Nassau-street. As there is no such number in that thoroughfare it is difficult to tell how Mr. Marrone's letters reach him. The Thomas Myer named above is the husband of the ex-convict Sophia Myer, who, through the efforts of the Workingwomen's Protective Union was sent to Sing Sing, in 1867, for defrauding a number of sewing-girls. She was pardoned by the Governor, after an imprisonment of a few months, and on her return to the City at once began again to walk in ways that were dark, and to practice tricks that were vain. Her art was this time turned to the discomfiture of the other sex, and was very ingeniously and boldly applied. She would rent a fine house, purchase fine furniture on time, and advertise for boarders. Applicants for food and shelter under her roof were required to pay in advance. Before the close of the week they would return at the usual dinner hour to find their baggage in the halls, their rooms locked, and the whole house dismantled, the furniture having been removed and sold to some second-hand dealer. This operation was several times repeated, but singularly enough, Sophia Myer was never brought to justice for her many acts of inhospitality and abuse of confidence.

The "express swindle" was, up to a year or two ago, in very successful operation in New-York and its suburbs, but of late, nothing is heard of it. It was so simple in its character, and so easily detected, that one can hardly be brought to believe that while it was in vogue so many intelligent people could have been made its victims. The swindler first possessed himself of the name, address and business occupation of the man whose wife he proposed to defraud. Next he made himself acquainted with circumstances in connection with the family, such as that the husband was ordinarily absent on such and such days at Philadelphia or elsewhere; that he dealt with this or that firm in Chicago, or that he had deserted his wife and children. With receipt-book under his arm, and a bulky pile of express envelopes in his hand, the swindler would present himself to the lady of the house, and, in the usual way of express agents, would announce laconically, "Package, Madam; charges $6 90. Please hurry and receipt." The package would be opened, and the lady would find therein a draft for $1,000, drawn to her husband's order, and bearing the signature of some firm with whom he was in the custom of dealing. Suspecting nothing wrong, and only too glad to receive so handsome a return for so small an outlay, she would pay the express charges and the messenger would vanish, never to come within the range of her visual orbs again. The draft was, of course, a worthless one, and the victim of the heartless trick, in many cases a poor woman abandoned by her husband and striving hard to support herself and her children with her needle or by keeping a modest little variety-store.

One of the most fruitful frauds is the lottery—that known as the "Kentucky," and that other equally as well known as the "Paducah," under the management of E. Simmons, a fugitive from justice, are traps into which thousands of people fall every day. They are both controlled by men of unlimited means, who care for nothing but money-getting. If they would only give a reasonable chance to their customers, the enormity of their offense against the laws of morality might be somewhat mitigated; but as their schemes are conducted, the infatuated gambler in tickets or "policy slips" is as certain to lose as if his money were invested in South Sea stocks, or thrown into the Atlantic. The numbers bet upon in New-York are telegraphed to Kentucky and the drawings regulated accordingly, so that the managers and their agents are never in danger of loss. As the sum of $30,000 a day is expended for lottery tickets and "policy slips" in this City alone, the importance of calling attention to this most gigantic swindle cannot be overestimated.

One W. C. Clark has recently issued a circular from No. 38 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, in which the religiously disposed are requested to invest in the "Grand National Church Fair," designed to raise funds for the building of a mission church in Brooklyn. We are not told whether the church is to be Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Swedenborgian, or Methodist, but a long list of clerical names is appended to the call, and the faithful are asked to take these indorsements as a guarantee that the "drawing" for lots, houses, pianos, watches, &c., will be perfectly fair, and that the proceeds of the sale of tickets will be applied to the building of a house of worship. It is needless to say that Mr. W. C. Clark's scheme is a deliberate attempt to swindle. The same remark applies to every proposition to give to the investor the value of a simple dime over and above the amount of his investment.

THE POLICE PAGEANT.

Annual Parade of the Force—Appearance and Discipline of the Men.

Fourteen hundred members of the Police force, under the command of Superintendent Kelso, appeared in the annual parade of the Department yesterday. The men with their officers assembled in Tompkins-square for muster at 1½ o'clock. They were formed into two battalions of twelve companies each, the battalion commanders being Inspectors Dilks and Walling. Capts. John Mount, of the Seventh Precinct, and Antony J. Allaire, of the Broadway Squad, acted as Lieutenant-Colonels, Capt. Copeland, as usual, was the Adjutant. The men were formed along the square, leaving the west side open, Capt. Wilson and the Mounted Squad holding the rear of the column. At 1:50 o'clock Gov. Hoffman walked into the square, and was received by Superintendent Kelso, Judge Dowling, Gen. Shaler, Fire Commissioner Galway, and Col. Clarke, of the Seventh Regiment, came up one after another. But the Commissioners did not appear, and the interim before their arrival was filled up by the adventures of German ladies with huge baskets and little infants, who amiably persisted in crossing the square. A number of the Harbor Police, to whom was intrusted the important duty of keeping the ground clear, proved unequal to the task, and, as was observed, their seamanship on land resulted in a lamentable failure. Every minute a woman with a basket, like the inevitable dog on the Derby race track, would scud across the parade ground in defiance not alone of all military etiquette, but of the display of legal force in the vicinity. Shortly after 2 o'clock, however, Police Commissioners Barr, Manierre and Bosworth, Mayor Hall, Brooklyn Police Commissioners Jourdan and Briggs, Chief of Police Campbell of Brooklyn, Mayor Powell of Brooklyn, and Chief of Police Jones of Philadelphia arrived from the Central Office in carriages. The review was at once begun. It was creditable to the Police in more ways than one. The appearance of the men was good, and they evidently tried to do their best. The salute was admirable, but the marching, except in a few companies, was poor. It could not be expected that a force meeting for general parade but once a year could move with clock-work accuracy; but even at that, a few of the companies who turned out yesterday should have made a better display. Again, the marching salute of the greater part of the officers was bad, devoid of true accuracy of movement, and full of stiffness of the elbow. To the officers who served during the war, this could not be applied. Their salutes were uniformly good, and in some instances, excellent. A military man seeing the parade would have found but two main faults—the non-preservation of distance and want of dressing during the march past. In bearing and appearance, position of officers and pace, the men were good. The review over, the force paraded through Eighth-street to Third-avenue, down to Canal-street, through to Broadway, up to Fourteenth-street, through to Fifth-avenue, up to Thirty-fourth-street, through to Madison-avenue, and thence to Madison-square, where they were dismissed by the Superintendent.

Department of Public Works—A Statement of Expenses—Reduction of $4,000,000.

Commissioner of Public Works, George M. Van Nort, yesterday, transmitted to the Board of Assistant Aldermen a communication on the expenditures in his department during the first eight months of the year 1871, and during the present year, showing a reduction of expenditures to the amount of over $4,000,000. In his report Commissioner Van Nort shows that:

The expenditures under general taxation from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1871, were	$2,574,098 82
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1872	1,263,401 59
The reduction of expenditures for eight months were	1,310,697 23
The proportion of appropriation for eight months, Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1872, was	1,332,900 16
Expenditures and liabilities for same period	1,066,601 59
Showing actual saving on appropriations for eight months of	66,298 57

The expenditures for construction and maintenance of the Boulevard, roads and avenues north of Fifty-ninth-street, transferred from the Department of Public Parks to the Department of Public Works on the 18th of June last, are not included in the above statement—the Department of Public Parks having failed, upon application, to furnish a statement showing the condition of the appropriations for these works at the date of the transfer.

The expenditures from June 18 to Aug. 31, 1872, upon Boulevard, roads and avenues north of Fifty-ninth-street, were: For maintenance, payable from taxation, $12,148 73; for construction, payable from assessment fund, $218,027 21.

A detailed statement, showing the condition of the several appropriations on the 31st day of August last, accompanied the report.

Another Ward's Island Communication—What a New Mother Has to Say.

L. R. Welles, Warden of the Emigrant Institution on Ward's Island, has addressed a communication to Hon. James Lynch, Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, relative to the ante-mortem statement of Amalia Kleiner, who charged that she had been shamefully neglected by Mary J. Rafter, nurse in Ward No. 9. The patient claimed that while she was suffering from the pangs of child-birth, the nurse left her alone for more than two hours. In the communication addressed to Hon. James Lynch, Warden Welles states that he has examined the nurse relative to the matter, in the presence of all the physicians, and that he is satisfied that there was no dereliction of duty on her part, and that the woman's statement is untrue. The woman is suffering intensely from puerperal fever, consequent on the prolonged labor-pains, which continued for forty-eight hours before delivery, and it is alleged by those engaged about the Institution that she is crazy.

The Civil Service Examinations.

Two candidates, applying for positions in the civil service, were examined yesterday at the Custom-house. One of them was George W. Francis, a colored citizen of the Eighth Ward. The result of the examinations held yesterday and on Thursday has not yet been announced. George William Curtis has signified his willingness to be present at the examinations of the powers of the different candidates today.

TOM FIELDS GONE.

He Cannot be Found Anywhere—Ignorance of His Friends—His Supposed Flight.

Rumors have been rife round town for the past week to the effect that Thomas C. Fields, "the Aramee's friend," had left for parts unknown, with a view of escaping trial on the indictments presented against him by the Grand Jury. Up to yesterday his friends when questioned about the matter, denied in the most emphatic manner that Fields had fled. Indeed, they appeared rather jubilant than otherwise, and were not slow to assert, with many mysterious shakings of the head, that "things were fixed" so that Fields had no cause to fear any trouble from his approaching trial. He courted inquiry, they said, relying on a fair trial for a full vindication of his acts. In view of Fields' sudden disappearance, this valiant talk of his friends can be easily understood. It was merely intended as a "blind" to cover the retreat of the redoubtable Ex-Corporation Attorney. Yesterday a TIMES reporter scoured the City in vain for the missing Fields. Everywhere he was met with negatives. His friends, who had been so talkative, were suddenly transformed into know-nothings. An air of surprise was visible on their faces when asked about Fields. The burden of their replies was, "Really, they knew nothing of Mr. Fields or his movements. In times past they had known such a man, but he had dropped from their list of acquaintances, and his subsequent proceedings interested them no more." This was discouraging. The reporter thought by calling at the Corporation Attorney's office in Nassau-street, something might be learned of Fields. But no; the solitary clerk knew nothing of Mr. Fields, had not seen him for a week, did not know when he would come to the office, or if he would ever come there again. "Mr. Fields," said the solitary clerk, "was in the habit of leaving his office without notifying its occupants when he might be expected back." The only person who gave any thing in the shape of a satisfactory answer, was a lounger in the outer office of the Corporation Attorney, when he said that Mr. Fields had signed the pay-roll on Thursday, but not at his office. When questioned further, he referred the reporter to the clerk behind the desk. The clerk was appealed to, but maintained an obstinate silence. The reporter next betook himself to the office of Mr. Beach, at No. 27 Chambers-street. Mr. Beach is Mr. Fields' counsel, but he only said in reply to the question as to Fields' whereabouts, "I know nothing of him, Sir; I know no more than you do."

Judging from all these failures to find Fields, and the apparent ignorance of his friends, there can be no doubt that he has left the City to escape the consequences.

THE RING INDICTMENTS.

The Motion to Postpone the Trial of Thomas C. Fields Denied—Judge Brady's Opinion.

Judge Brady, yesterday, rendered a decision denying the application on behalf of Thomas C. Fields, now under bonds as an indicted participant in the "Ring frauds," to postpone trial for the purpose of obtaining the testimony of Richard B. Connolly. In rendering this decision the Judge gives his reasons as follows:

I deemed it proper to consider more deliberately than was possible upon the hearing the application to postpone the trial of this indictment, which is strenuously opposed by the District-Attorney, inasmuch as the proceeding is one which may seriously affect the liberty of the defendant. The views then expressed, however, are only confirmed by reflection and recurrence to the authorities. The appeal is to the discretion of the Court it is true; but that discretion is said to be an enlightened view of the case and a correct application of the rules of law, and is to be exercised with caution when the circumstances are suspicious, or the papers presented are insufficient in form and substance. In criminal cases the request must be scanned more closely when either of these elements exist on account, it is said, of the superior temptation to delay and to escape the sentence of the law. The rules which govern the Courts in this class of cases were elaborately discussed and declared in the People vs. Vermilyea, 7 Cowen's Rep. 369, and it was held in accordance with an unbroken current of authorities that, though the absence of a material witness is a good ground for putting off a trial, when there is no cause for suspicion that the object is delay, it should, nevertheless, appear that he cannot be procured at the time when the trial is about to be brought on, and that there is reasonable ground to expect his attendance at the next term of the Court. The affidavit submitted is deficient in not making any statement of the probable attendance of the witness, and in failing to show due diligence in the effort to ascertain his place of residence or sojourn.

Conceding, therefore, as may be done for the purpose of this motion, that the testimony of the absent witness may be material, nevertheless the rules to be observed are not complied with. It must be further remarked that the affidavit is not made by the defendant, which, if it be not suspicious, leads to criticism and doubt of the bona fides of the application. In a case of this magnitude the defendant should appear upon the record. It may be said also, that on the argument, the flight of the witness from justice was mentioned, and as I understood, conceded, and assuming that to be as declared, it destroys all reasonable ground to expect his return to this jurisdiction, and makes it the more apparent that the motion to put off the trial should not be granted. The defendant has been indicted for some months, and although the attendance of his intended trial at any particular term has had time to prepare to meet the charge. He should, it is true, be afforded a reasonable opportunity to procure the attendance of material witnesses, but delay for that purpose can only be granted upon a compliance with established principles.

The motion is for these reasons denied.

Alleged Fraudulent Holding of Merchandise—$50,000 Involved.

Thomas J. McGrath was arrested on Thursday by a Deputy Sheriff on an order of arrest issued by Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought against him by Mr. Henry Clews and Mr. Theodore S. Fowler, in which a large amount of money is involved. It appears from the affidavits of the plaintiffs that eighty-three bales of merchandise were shipped in the steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, the bills of lading bearing date Nov. 21, 1871, their value being estimated at about $50,000. They were shipped by J. H. Bonn & Co., of Liverpool, and were consigned to the order of Bonn & Co. It is charged that on the 15th December, 1871, McGrath went to the Custom-house, representing himself as the importer of the goods, presenting a letter from the proprietors or agents of the steamer, and by other means deceived the Collector, making a false entry, and taking possession of the merchandise. The plaintiffs claim that the bill of lading of the goods were indorsed to, and the invoice delivered to them in the legitimate course of business, but they have never been able to get possession of the goods. The damage is laid at $50,000, and McGrath's bail is fixed at $30,000. He has not yet been able to find sureties.

The Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen on a Drunk.

On Thursday night Joseph Dempsey, Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, went on a spree with three companions, and, having explored all the notorious "dives" in the City, finished up by calling to see Lottie Stanton, who keeps a house of ill-fame at No. 18 East Thirteenth-street. Here the party called for wine, and, when they began to feel the effects of the liquid, became unruly. They smashed up everything that came within their reach, and beat the inmates of the house unmercifully. The girls tried to defend themselves, and a fearful scene of confusion ensued. In the heat of the fight Joe Dempsey took up a piano-stool and struck Lottie on the head with it, inflicting such serious injuries that she is confined to her bed. The Police having been called in, Dempsey was arrested, his two companions having made their escape. Dempsey was brought before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, where he gave his name as Joseph McLean, doing business on Broadway. He was locked up, to await the result of Lottie Stanton's injuries.

Business in General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Charles McGuire was found guilty of rape, on the complaint alluded to in yesterday's TIMES, and was sentenced by the Recorder to the extreme penalty of twenty years in State Prison. The rest of the day was consumed in the trial of Francis Dooley, for seduction, on the complaint of Ellen Nash. The evidence was very voluminous, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty to the general surprise of those in Court.

Thomas Cunningham, who was found guilty, about a week ago, of being engaged in the forgery of Mississippi State warrants, was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

Joseph U. Fashman was placed on trial for embezzling $2,073 from Charles Knox, the hatter, while confidential clerk in his employ, last January. Some evidence was taken, and the Court adjourned to 11 Monday morning.

The Bloomingdale Asylum Investigation.

The Commission appointed by Gov. Hoffman to inquire into the management of the Bloomingdale Asylum, consisting of Attorney-General Barlow, M. B. Anderson, and Thomas Hun, met again yesterday in the library of the Asylum. The meeting was strictly private, no reporters being admitted. The Commissioners state that the reports which have been published in the *Tribune* are inaccurate, and are a violation of a distinct promise of secrecy made by the witness before his examination. When the investigation is over a full abstract of the facts adduced will be published by the TIMES.

A New Phase in the Schoeppe-Steinnecke Will-Case.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 8.

The Schoeppe-Steinnecke will-case has assumed a new phase. The petition filed by Dr. Schoeppe, in 1869 has been withdrawn from the files of the Orphans' Court, and yesterday his counsel filed a petition with the Register, which claims for him the right of administering upon Miss Steinnecke's estate, because of his alleged marriage to her on the 18th of January of that year, a date subsequent to the execution of the will in his favor, under which he claimed in his former petition. Of course if Schoeppe was legally married to the lady all wills made prior to that event are, under the law of Maryland, revoked.

THE INDIANS.

Another Delegation in Washington—Interview with the President—He Tells Them What They Must Do.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The Indian delegation of Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Caddoes, Arrapahoes, Witchitas, Wacoes, Keechies, Towacanies and Delawares, were escorted to the Executive Mansion today by Capt. Alvord, Special Indian Commissioner. They numbered thirty-six persons, and were accompanied by ten squaws. All were dressed in fanciful costumes, with a profusion of paint and feathers, and going into the East room, were ranged in a semi-circle. The President soon after entered, when they filed before him and, each having his or her name mentioned, shook hands with the President. Among them were Dog Eater, Ten Bears, Big Mouth, Heap of Bears and George Washington. The spectators were Secretaries Fish, Delano, Belknap and Boutwell, and the new Colombian Minister, together with a number of other gentlemen and ladies. The President, through the interpreter, informed the Indians that the effort of the Government was to advance them in civilization, and preserve their lives by encouraging them to industrial pursuits and making them comfortable homes. The white people are now so numerous, and increasing so rapidly, as to crowd the Indians, and therefore it was necessary the Indians should no more lead a roving life, but have fixed places of abode. The sooner they understood, and valued this fact, the better for them and their children. The President remarked that he had nothing more to say except through the Secretary of the Interior. The Indians listened attentively, but no invitation was given them to respond. The President and Secretaries then retired to attend the Cabinet meeting, at which all were present except Secretary Robeson and Attorney-General Williams, and the Indians, after examining the premises, left for their quarters.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Attempted Suicide of Mrs. Laura D. Fair's Mother—The Northern Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Laura D. Fair's mother attempted suicide by poison last night.

In the matter of the suit of Buena Ventura Pesada to recover $23,000 from the Chief of Police of this city, who arrested Pesada here without warrant for stealing that amount from a Spanish Government treasure-chest in Cuba, a jury has rendered a verdict sustaining the Chief of Police. The stolen funds were restored to the Spanish Government, but in the absence of an extradition treaty between this Government and Spain Pesada brought this suit.

The Northern Pacific Railroad party has returned to Portland, Oregon, after ten days' absence. They explored all the harbors and channels, ran their lines 400 miles around Puget Sound, examined the valley of the Columbia River 300 miles, to the mouth of Snake River, and express the strongest admiration of the entire route personally surveyed by them. Responsible parties have made favorable proposals for the immediate construction of a railroad on the coast, and also one from the Columbia River eastward.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy—Involuntary Cases.—3,641, Mott vs. Hagan; 3,644, Puly et al. vs. Reiner, et al.; 3,667, Bates et al. vs. Gedney et al.; 3,652, Waring vs. Palmer; 3,660, Dickinson vs. Sterry et al.; 3,673, Damon et al. vs. Fleming et al.; 3,675, Stady et al. vs. Tisch et al.; 3,676, Harris et al. vs. Demarest; 3,677, Thain et al. vs. Martin et al.; 3,678, Doudney vs. Mullins; 3,680, Trott et al. vs. Rosenblatt; 3,681, Havemeyer et al. vs. Hilliard; 3,682, Leibenbruch et al. vs. Bade; 3,683, Levenson et al. vs. Keogh et al.; 3,684, Schloemer vs. Logan et al.; 3,685, Donovan et al. vs. Homer; 3,686, Spelman et al. vs. Fuchs.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Gross and Tracey, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nonenumerated motions and appeals from orders—Nelson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; Bacharach vs. Mittracht; Webster et al. vs. Pomanski; Wetmore et al. vs. Baupan.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 11.

By Judge Ingraham.

Meyer vs. Levy et al.; Congdon vs. Barr; Florsheim et al. vs. Wernerskirch; Florsheim et al. vs. Schneider et al.; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York vs. The Navassa Phosphate Company; Hartman vs. Harris; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. John E. Bauer et al.; Jones et al. vs. Cosgrove et al.; Mlannay vs. Maury et al.; motions granted.

Godfrey vs. Moser; motion granted and reference ordered.

Stemrsch vs. Fosser; motion granted and reference ordered.

William H. Morehead et al. vs. William H. Quincy; defendant allowed to file an answer and have a trial. The judgment to remain as security, and the defendant to pay the costs after service of complaint and costs of motion, $10.

J. W. Greenleaf et al. vs. Parks; motion denied; plaintiffs' costs to abide event.

Judd et al. vs. Smith et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Belcher et al. vs. Coit; motion granted for third Friday October term, without prejudice to motion for commission.

Wilken vs. Wilken; memoranda for counsel.

Gregory vs. McGinnis et al.; judgment ordered.

By Judge Brady.

Elizabeth Dwyer vs. Patrick Dwyer et al.; motion to compel purchaser must be denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 11.

By Judge Curtis.

William P. Powers vs. Ann Powers et al.; judgment for plaintiff. (See opinion with Clerk.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 11.

By Judge Robinson.

Elizabeth Miller vs. William H. Miller; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Cooke vs. Cooke; affidavit of issuing of summons and efforts to serve is required.

Hansbron vs. Hansbron; reference ordered.

Platt vs. Robbins; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 11.

Before Judge Curtis.

THE POWERS-KIVLIN LITIGATION.

Powers vs. Powers and Kivlin.—In this case, which was to set aside two deeds of property in this City, alleged by plaintiff to have been obtained from him by the defendants, one of whom is Mrs. Powers, the plaintiff's mother, and the other Judge Kivlin, his brother-in-law, by fraud, a decision has now been rendered in favor of plaintiff. On the trial, which occurred some months since, the chief testimony on the part of plaintiff was that he was almost habitually intoxicated, and while in that condition, and unable to comprehend his act, defendants obtained from him the deeds in question without adequate consideration. On the part of defendants testimony was produced to the effect that, not only was the plaintiff fully capable of understanding the nature of his act, but he had actually received from the defendants, who were administering his father's estate, much more than his share amounted to, of which share the property in litigation formed a part. In delivering his opinion Judge Curtis says: Considering all the circumstances under which the conveyance by the plaintiff to his mother was executed, I am led to the conclusion that it is not one that a Court of Equity should sustain. Nor do I see that the defendant, Thomas Kivlin, stands in any different position than the mother, Ann Powers. He had notice of all the circumstances attending the conveyance to her. He was one of the principal actors in the transaction. He paid but little for the deed of the property to himself, if he paid the consideration expressed in the deed, and he alone appears to have derived any very substantial advantage from the conveyance by the plaintiff to his mother. Entertaining these views in regard to the conveyance from the plaintiff to his mother, and by her to the defendant, Thomas Kivlin, I think they should be set aside as against the plaintiff, and that he should have the relief prayed for in the complaint.

Monell & Zeglio, for plaintiff; McKeon & Smith, for defendants.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 11—11½ A. M.—Consols opened 92⅞ for money, 92⅞ for the account. Bonds opened—1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 87½; New 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway shares, 49½.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for the account, 92⅞. American Securities firm but quiet. Erie Railway shares, 49½.

5 P. M.—Consols closed 92⅞ for money, 92⅞ for the account. American Securities closed—Bonds of 1865, old, 93¼; 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 87½; New 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway shares, 49½.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Rentes, 53f. 80c. The bullion in the Bank of France has been decreased 1,000,000f. since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—11 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of Cotton for the week were 121,000 bales, including 22,000 bales for export and 16,000 bales for speculation. The total stock is 627,000 bales, of which 365,000 bales are American. The imports of Cotton for the week were 30,000 bales, including 8,000 bales American. Actual exports of Cotton, 15,000 bales; stock of Cotton afloat, 201,000 bales, of which 21,000 bales are American. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days 42,000 quarters, including 23,000 quarters American.

1½ P. M.—The market is quiet and steady; sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—California, 12s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; Red Western Spring, 11s. 7d.@11s. 9d.; Red Winter, 11s. 10d. Corn—New, 28s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

5 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. The Manchester market is quiet but firm. Corn—Receipts during the past three days, 33,000 quarters, of which 9,000 quarters were American.

ANTWERP, Oct. 11.—Petroleum, 54f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Oct. 11—5 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 44s. 9d. cwt.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 11, 1872.

Trade in horned Cattle, on yesterday forenoon was slow and small at Weehawken Yards. Four hundred and seven head of horned Cattle came to hand, and were not sold off in full. Eight cars of native and Cherokee Steers were held over for this day's market. Quality ranged from common to good, with a few choice top Steers; prices from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; weights from 6¼ to 8 cwt., or 57 lbs. generally to the cwt. net. On yesterday forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in Beeves was slow; and again, at same yards, on this forenoon, there was the same condition of trade. On both forenoons several of the lots on hand stood over, with 27 cars of Steers which did not arrive at noon this day. Quality ranged from poor to good prices at 8c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; weight, from 5 cwt. to 10½ cwt., on 55 to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. The Sheep Market on this forenoon was dull, owing to the fact that heavy sales had been effected on yesterday afternoon, the stock having come to hand late in the day. Sheep sold at 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Ewes at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; Bucks at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs nominal at 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed at 6¾c.@7 ⅛c. ₱ lb.; Light Pigs, at 7¼c.@7½c. Trade in Hogs advanced in tone on yesterday afternoon and was firm at noon this day.

SALES.

E. Goldschmidt sold on commission 128 Kentucky Steers, mixed lots, coarse to choice, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., with the top steers from 12¾c.@14c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt.; also, 60 Kentucky Steers, fair cattle, with a nice top, from 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 23 Kentucky Steers, poor and rough, at $60 ₱ head. Ulery & Goff sold for selves 118 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. P. Carey sold for self 40 Steers, mixed Illinois and Cherokees; these latter grazed in Kansas, common Cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ cwt. Coney & MacPherson sold for selves 200 Texan Steers, from 8¼c.@9c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; also, 35 Texan Steers, from 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., these latter grazed in Missouri, weight 6¼ cwt.; again, 25 Texan Steers at $41 ₱ head; had due 18 cars Texans. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 80 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; had due 60 Illinois Steers. Schuster & Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 104 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, from 9¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; had due 60 Illinois Steers. T. H. Dalby sold for self 159 Texan Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt., held on sale 35 Texan Steers. R. W. Gallott sold for self 80 Ohio Steers, on even lots, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight from 6¼ cwt. to 7¼ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for Bumgardner & Co. 75 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb. C. Khan sold for S. Boocker 80 Kentucky Steers, generally fair Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for Khan & Furst 112 Kentucky Steers, plain Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; again, for self 124 Kentucky Steers, common Cattle, from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market, T. W. Prescott sold 100 Sheep, weight 10,950 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 18 Sheep, weight 1,690 lbs., at $6 50 ₱ cwt.; 203 Sheep, weight 17,110 lbs., at $6 70 ₱ cwt.; 264 Sheep, weight 23,650 lbs., at $6 75 ₱ cwt.; 1 Buck, weight 130 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb. Kate & Houver sold 100 Jersey Ewes, average weight 100 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 75 Jersey Ewes, average weight 90 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 80 Jersey Sheep, weight 100 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; held on sale 1 car; had due 1½ cars of Sheep. At Fortieth-street Sheep Yards, Judd & Buckingham sold during this past week 4,711 Sheep and Lambs; average for Sheep, $4 22 ₱ head; average for Lambs, $3 30 ₱ head. Range of prices for Sheep, 5¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today at Communipaw Yards: 2,214 head of horned Cattle, 2,273 Hogs, 4,150 Sheep, with 26 cars of Beeves due.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Lake Imports—Flour, 6,700 bbls.; Wheat, 118,212 bushels; Corn, 370,075 bushels; Oats, 32,200 bushels; Barley, 42,130 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 62,850 bushels; Corn, 127,188 bushels; Oats, 43,361 bushels; Barley, 37,016 bushels. Railroad Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 3,250 bushels; Corn, 23,600 bushels; Oats, 22,200 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Canal Freights, 11½c. Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour in good demand; sales of Western Spring at $7 37@$7 50; Bakers, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat firm; sales, 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 42; 15,000 bushels do. at $1 41. Corn active; sales of 41,000 bushels at 53½c. Oats held at 36c. for small lots; 35½c.@37c., by the quantity. The balance of the market unchanged. Cattle—The receipts today were 188 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,629 head, or 437 cars, against 354 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull this morning. There was but little Cattle offering, but few buyers in attendance, and not sufficient trade to justify a market. Prices were, however, weaker. Sales, 94 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,150 to 1,207 lbs., at $4 75@$5; 40 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,272 lbs., at $5 37½; 15 Michigan Steers, averaging 1,147 lbs., at $5; 21 State Bulls, averaging 1,120 lbs., at $3 50; 19 State Oxen, averaging 1,450 lbs., at $4 65. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 5,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 26,000 head, against 17,000 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm; Canada Lambs sold at $5 50@$7 37½; Canada Sheep, $5 50@$6; Western Sheep $3 75@$5; Sales of 60 Canada Sheep, ranging from 100 to 106 lbs., at $5 50; 300 Ohio Sheep, averaging 82 lbs., at $4 50@$5; 300 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 to 90 lbs., at $4 50@$5. Hogs—The receipts today were 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,210 head, against 20,700 head for the same time last week. The market was active at an advance of 10c. ₱ cwt. Sales of 1,080 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 170 to 230 lbs., at $4 50@$4 75; 120 Michigan Hogs averaging 210 lbs., at $4 60; 175 Illinois Hogs averaging 245 lbs., at $4 75.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm, but unsettled; No. 1 Spring $1 13@$1 14½; No. 2 Spring $1 13½@$1 14, cash, October and November, closing $1 13¾; No. 3 Spring $1 06½; rejected 96c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed 31¾c., cash, or October 31¾c.; 34¾c. November; Yellow 32½c.; Rejected 30½c. Oats opened firm and closed easier; No. 2, 21¾c.@22½c. for regular and fresh. Rejected 19c. Rye quiet but firm; No. 2, 55½c.@56c. Barley steady; No. 2 [illegible]. Pork—Demand light; holders firm; $14 [illegible]. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales of Summer at 8c. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged; ... Whisky steady at 89½c. Freights declining; Corn to Buffalo, 15c.; Wheat, 17c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 159,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 71,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 96,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Flour quiet and weak for lower brands; Family held firm. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 15; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 60; No. 3, $1 55@$1 70 in elevator. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 35½c.@36c. on the track at East St. Louis; 35½c., this side. Oats steady; No. 2, 22c. on the track at East St. Louis; 25c. this side. Barley steady for choice; other grades very dull; No. 2 Spring, 55c.@65c.; choice, 70c.@85c. Rye firmer; No. 2 at East St. Louis, 56½c. Pork firmer and higher; round lots held at $14. Bulk-meats in good demand; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.; Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9c.; 10¼c. Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky dull and unsettled at 88c.@89c. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Hogs, $4 @$4 60. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 30,600 bushels Oats, 45,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 4,000 bushels choice White Canada at $2. Corn dull; sales, 2,000 bushels at 63c. Barley dull and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bushels prime Up-lake Canada at $1 05, and 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte, to arrive, on private terms. Corn-meal, $1 40 for bolted; $1 30 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ₱ ton. Highwines, 90c. Canal Freights—Barley, 8c.; to New-York, to Albany; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 45c. Receipts by Lake—18,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Barley, 2,542,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—4,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Barley, 844,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Clover-seed—New nominal at $8 75@$10. Timothy is quoted at $3. Flaxseed, $1 85. Flour more active for the home trade, but no export demand; Superfine, $5; Extras, $5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 62½. High grades, $9 50@$10 25. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 65@$1 70; Amber, $1 75@$1 80; White, $1 90. Rye steady at 73c.@75c. Corn weak; Yellow, 65c.@66c.; Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats in moderate demand at full figures; New White, 44c.@45c.; Mixed, 42c.; Black, 40c. Barley—sales 2,000 bushels Western at 85c.@90c. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses—Nothing doing. Provisions—all descriptions in reduced supply; holders of Mess Pork demand an advance. Petroleum firm; Crude, 13⅛c.; Refined, 23½c.@24c. Whisky in improved demand at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—Tobacco unchanged; sales, 25 hhds. Flour active; Extra Family, $7. Wheat steady at $1 45; White, $1 60@$1 65. Corn quiet at 45c.@48c. for mixed and White. Oats quiet at 30c.@32c. Rye firm at 65c.@70c., all on arrival. Provisions very firm. Pork, $13 75@$14. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c., packed. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6¼c., loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@16c. Lard, 8¾c.@9¼c., under sales, higher. Whisky quiet and steady at 88c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 82; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 81½; Amber Michigan, $1 65@$1 66; No. 1 Red, $1 63@$1 64½; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 60@$1 61. Corn firm; High Mixed, 43c.; Low Mixed, 42c.; White, 45c.; no grade, 41½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 32c.; Rejected, 26½c.@27c. Freights to Buffalo, 5¼c.; 6c.; to Oswego, 10c.@17c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 22; No. 2, $1 14½. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 34c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 24½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 68½c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 15c.; to Oswego, 27c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 17½c.; Low Middling, 18½c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 3,601 bales; gross, 3,624 bales; sales today, 200 bales; last evening, 3,800 bales; stock, 85,128 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 27,489 bales; gross, 33,582 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,364 bales; to the Continent, 3,205 bales; coastwise, 4,304 bales; sales, 14,000 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 11.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; Low Middling, 17⅞c.; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 1,416 bales; gross, 1,417 bales; exports coastwise, 1,416 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 7,287 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,144 bales; gross, 6,147 bales; exports to Great Britain, 655 bales; coastwise, 7,450 bales; sales, 4,300 bales.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and dull; No. 1 Winter Red held at $1 64@$1 65; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 44; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2, seller the year, at $1 40. Corn steady at 45c. on the track. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1, 30c. Petroleum—Refined, very firm at 24c. for car lots, 26c. for trace lots.

GALVESTON, Oct. 11.—Cotton easy; Good Ordinary, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 1,580 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 20,553 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,422 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,670 bales; sales, 4,150 bales.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17⅛c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 1,484 bales; sales, 1,236 bales; stock, 1871, 4,080 bales; 1872, 1,762 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,781 bales; shipments, 6,504 bales.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 11.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 17½c.@17¾c. Weekly—Receipts, 3,160 bales; shipments, 2,676 bales; stock, 3,871, 4,480 bales; sales, [illegible] bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¾ AND 1¼ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¾ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

The leading Bankers in the Foreign Exchange again advanced on London rates today to 108¾ ℔ cent. for 60 days Bills, and 110¼ ℔ cent. for Demand Bills. This last rate closely approaches the point at which the Bankers can afford to ship American Gold Coin to cover their drawings. Some of them express the belief that Gold Coin will have to go out soon to cover the heavy settlements, both on trade and accommodation Exchange, and the November Gold Interest on the Public Debt to be collected for the holders of United States 5-20s resident abroad. As the latter is to come out of the Treasury, it will not affect the supply of Gold in the open market, though the price shows firmness at about 113 ℔ cent. As remarked yesterday, we do not see that the shipment of a few millions of sterling value, or any five or ten millions dollars, would do any harm, just now, at home, while it would tend to ease the London market to the advantage of our Cotton crop now going forward, and to American Stocks in the course of negotiation. The sales of Gold today were at 112¾ @112¾@112⅞ ℔ cent. through the earlier hours of business, and subsequently at 112⅞ @112¾@113 ℔ cent.

The Stock Brokers were again supplied with Money balances below the rate of 7 ℔ cent., and the offerings appeared to be easy. At Bank the Discount rate is full 7 ℔ cent., and on the Street 8 to 12 ℔ cent., according to the classification of the paper.

On the Stock Exchange there was another large business, as may be noticed by reference to the printed sales, which are now officially reported, in full, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and thus carry their own commentary upon the course of the market throughout the day. The prevailing spirit of speculation in the Railroads, and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail Stocks, is *Bullish*, and while important exceptions to this feeling are found among the great operators of the Street, the *Bearish* action against the rise is for the moment comparatively weak. Rumors are current that the Gould-Smith clique are not in accord at present, in fact that the conflict of views and of immediate interests in the market amounts to personal estrangement and some bitterness. The story is that whereas Smith very unceremoniously deserted Gould a month or two ago in the Gold speculation on the *Bull* side, Gould has recently struck hands with Capt. Stockwell and his friends of the Pacific Mail as against Smith, who is caught *Short*, or on the *Bear* side of that Stock. We are not able to know whether the rumors have substantial foundation or merely thrown out for effect, nor is it especially important, since the recent defeat of the clique, while acting together, have shorn their operations of much of their previous importance, but our impression is that since Saturday morning last Gould has been acting on his separate convictions of the course of the market, as well in covering, at least part of his heavy *short* interest in the New-York and Western Roads as in going *long* in Pacific Mail. At the close of business this afternoon the general market, reversing the order of yesterday, is somewhat weaker than in the forenoon, but the fluctuations are not such as to denote either a tired or falling market. The Vanderbilt New-York Central Stock was especially active and on the advance today. The Pacific Mail speculation continues on the same enormous scale as for several weeks past.

Closing Quotations—Oct. 11.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	110½	110½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116½	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114¼	114¼
American Gold	113	113
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94¼	95¼
Chicago and Rock Island	107½	108¼
North-west Common	72¾	72¾
Pacific Mail	81¼	83¼
St. Paul Preferred	75	76
St. Paul Common	55¾	56
Ohio and Mississippi	45¼	45¼
Western Union Telegraph	73¼	73¾
Erie	48¼	49¼
Union Pacific	38¼	38¾
Lake Shore	88¾	89¼
C., Chicago and Ind. Cen.	35¼	35¼

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the general speculation was strong.

The Public Funds left off firm.

The following prices were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Market	125
Manhattan	150	Nassau	107
Merchants'	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	12[illegible]
Mechanics'	1[illegible]	Continental	91
Union	1[illegible]	St. Nicholas	114
America	146	Marine	165
City	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Phenix	101½	Manufact's & Mer'ts	107
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	N. Y. National Ex.	77
Merchants' Ex.	[illegible]	Central National	103
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	110½
Commerce	[illegible]	Ninth National	110
Mercantile	132	Tenth National	90
American Exchange	116	Oriental	170
Irving	127	Gold Exchange	110
Metropolitan	133	Bank's & Brok's Ass.	90
Citizens'	125		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1872.

Gold receipts	$575,226 04
Gold payments	1,066,888 71
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	363,477 95
Currency payments	552 637 49
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	511,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98½	Bid
City 6s, New	101¾	102
Camden & Amboy	123¾	123½
Pennsylvania Central	57¾	57⅞
Reading	113¾	113
Lehigh Valley	58	58¼
Catawissa Preferred	42	43
Philadelphia & Erie	25	26½
Northern Central	39	Asked
Lehigh Navigation	37¾	38
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	Asked

The Treasury will pay out the following Gold Interest, in November, on the Public Debt of the United States:

Three ℔ cent. on Coupon 5-20s, '62	$7,103,[illegible]
Three ℔ cent. on Registered 1862s	[illegible]
Three ℔ cent. on Coupon 5-20s, '64	[illegible]
Three ℔ cent. on Registered 1864s	1,06[illegible]
Three ℔ cent. on Coupon 5-20s, '65	6,880,817
Three ℔ cent. on Registered 1865s	1,712,[illegible]
Total on $[illegible] United States 5-20s	$[illegible]

About three-fourths of the above Bonds are owned abroad, and the amount of Gold Interest to be collected for Europe is over eleven million dollars.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,403,340; amount marketed, $1,710,077.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to 8¼ currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation with a large business the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 11, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	1,0[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Dried fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Hemp, bales	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	17,[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Tow, bales	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flax-seed, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
B. E. Peas, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hides, bdls.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]		

ASHES—Pots have been moderately sought after at [illegible].

CANDLES—Have been selling in a jobbing way at steady rates [illegible].

CEMENT—[illegible].

COAL—Has been fairly active and firm, including Liverpool Gas Cannel [illegible].

COCOA—Has been slow of sale [illegible].

COFFEE—All desirable grades of Rio have been of ready sale at full prices [illegible].

COTTON—Has been more actively sought after, for early delivery [illegible].

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-Day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15	16¼	16¼
Good Ordinary	17	17	17¼	17¼
Low Middling	18¾	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Good Middling	20¾	20¾	21¼	20¾

EGGS—Have been rather moderately inquired for within the range of [illegible] for ordinary to choice marks.

FISH—A good inquiry prevails for most kinds, with prices well maintained [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate request, with prices generally quoted weak and drooping [illegible].

FRUIT—The market shows more animation, with, however, Raisins quoted a shade cheaper [illegible].

GRAIN—The demand for Spring Wheat has been fair, mainly for the better grades, for shipment [illegible].

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Quiet and depressed [illegible].

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand [illegible].

HEMP—[illegible].

HOPS—The demand has been more satisfactory, chiefly from Brewers, at firm prices [illegible].

LATHS—Eastern have been moderately inquired for [illegible].

LIME—Rockland has been in demand [illegible].

LUMBER—Business shows rather less animation [illegible].

METALS—Copper has been in moderate request at steady rates [illegible].

MOLASSES—There has been a very limited movement reported [illegible].

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quite dull [illegible].

OILS—Business in most descriptions has been quite limited within the previous range [illegible].

PETROLEUM—A moderate inquiry prevailed for Crude [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively dull and weak [illegible].

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been more confident on the basis of previous quotations [illegible].

TALLOW, &C—There has been a more active movement in Tallow [illegible].

TEAS—Have been rather more sought after [illegible].

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been moderately inquired for at unaltered prices [illegible].

WHISKY—Has been more active and quite firm [illegible].

FREIGHTS—The general market has been devoid of animation [illegible].

Trotting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds.

On Thursday a match for $5,000, between the br. m. Lady Maud and the b. m. Lucille, came off before a large attendance of spectators, who witnessed a magnificent contest. The betting was even before the start. Lady Maud won the first heat, Lucille Goldust the second, and Lady Maud the third and fourth. A great number of the spectators came from Philadelphia to see the race, as Lady Maud is owned in that city, and they were delighted with the young mare's performance in trotting a third and fourth heat in the great time of 2:22¾.

Yesterday a match was announced to take place between W. H. Powell's r. m. Dolly Varden and L. S. Samms' b. g. George Gillett for $500. The first and second heats were won by Dolly Varden in 2:28¾ and 2:47¾, when the race was declared off with all pools and bets. It was evident to the judges that Gillett was not driven to win, and they very properly put a stop to the affair.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Mary McAndrews, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors [illegible].

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM KROHNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Krohne of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts [illegible] York, on the 11th day of October, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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"PREMATURE DECLINE."—A MEDIcal Tract, by Dr. MARSTON, No. 23 East 16th-st. Mailed free.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNdersigned have, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership, under the name or firm of GEORGE H. BELDEN; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is plating with nickel articles manufactured from other metals or materials, and that the names of all the general and special partners are GEORGE H. BELDEN and DAVID N. LORD, both of whom reside in the City and County and State of New-York; that the said George H. Belden is the general partner and David N. Lord is the special partner, and that the said David N. Lord hath contributed the sum of twenty thousand dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the twelfth day of July, 1872, and is to terminate on the thirtieth day of April, 1877.—Dated this twelfth day of July, 1872.

GEORGE H. BELDEN, General Partner.
DAVID N. LORD, Special Partner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the limited partnership of BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & POLHEMUS, by the death of our Mr. Theodore Polhemus. The business will be settled by the surviving partners.

ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF,
J. SPENCER TURNER,
HENRY D. POLHEMUS, Special.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO., and will continue the business heretofore carried on by the late firm of Brinckerhoff, Turner & Polhemus.

E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
J. SPENCER TURNER,
HENRY D. POLHEMUS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.—TO prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts' name is on every capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. Manufactories—No. 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

LIFE POLICY HOLDERS MAY OBtain independent and experienced advice, policy valuations, &c., from D. P. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary, No. 258 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5.

IRON PIPES—WROUGHT AND CAST.—Six-inch cast iron and one-inch to four-inch wrought iron pipes, second-hand, in good order. For sale low. Apply at No. 119 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DIMENSION STONE REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 25th day of October, 1872, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed Government building at St. Louis, Mo., all of the dimension required for the exterior of the building.

The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to granites, marble and sandstones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, durability, and the capacity for working under the chisel or hammer.

A sample block, 12x12x12 inches, showing on each face a different kind of cutting, and on one the natural fracture of the stone must be submitted with each bid.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use as cut stone in buildings for at least ten years will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished.

The stone must further have a good grain and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year.

About 400,000 cubic feet, more or less, will be required, the actual average of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate forty feet, the largest stone containing about 300 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes, in order that the contractor may make proper allowances for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment will be made, allowing an addition of one inch to each face on granite and marble stock and of one-half inch to each cut face of sandstone.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence delivering the stone and the amount per week they can deliver; the stone and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum size of the stones that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished, and a certificate from the Recorder of the County in which the quarry is situated that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry must accompany the bid.

All proposals must be made on and in full accordance with the printed forms to be obtained on application at this office or from the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Walsh, St. Louis, Mo., and must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract, said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of default.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to divide the contract and use two or more kinds of stone.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for dimension stone for the new Government building, St. Louis, Mo.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, 17th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense, at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
50,000 pounds Salt-water Soap.
30,000 pounds Rice.
30,000 pounds Sugar.
Naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of award.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, 24th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
2,000 lbs. Ingot Copper, Lake.
45,000 lbs. Ingot Copper, other than Lake.

The copper to be subject to the necessary tests and inspection of the proper officers of the above-mentioned yard.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and the bids transmitted to the Bureau for its action.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director United States Navy.

STOVES FOR UNITED STATES ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1872.

Manufacturers are requested to send to this office printed descriptive cuts and price-lists of such stoves as they make and can recommend for use of the Army in garrison and camp.

The rooms in quarters of officers are generally of moderate size, not over fifteen or sixteen feet square. The cooking stove or range, for troops, should be of size to cook for eighty-six men.

Wrought-iron, as less liable to breakage, is preferable to cast-iron for these large cooking-stoves.

Pieces should be put on board cars or vessels securely packed for transportation.

Prices of spare parts are also desired. From these lists it is intended to select those which, being suitable for the purpose, will be least costly in each geographical military department, or at each post to be supplied. (Signed.) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

As misapprehension exists among contractors in regard to the manner of doing a portion of the work upon the Fourth-avenue improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, it is hereby ordered that the proposals already received be returned to the parties making them, and that the whole of the work between the points mentioned be reopened to bidding from all contractors.

Sealed proposals for the same will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 23d inst.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals are now ready.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS RIVERS.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 1,122 PINE-ST., ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Nov. 12, 1872, for building and delivering at the mouth of the Ohio River, the hull and a portion of the upper works of an iron snag-boat, 170 feet long and 42 feet wide. Approximate weight of iron required, 285 tons.

For information upon the subject apply to the undersigned in person, or by letter.

W. F. RAYNOLDS, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH one hundred thousand ounces of fine silver (United States Assay Office bars) will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, Oct. 14, at which time the bids will be opened.

Parties offering will state the rate per ounce gross of fine silver, and the quantity.

The right is reserved of accepting more or less than the amount advertised for.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Treasurer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEREVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID,
THOMAS W. WEATHERED, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA F. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1872.

JOHN A. DAVIS,
F. A. MACY,
T. E. MACY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 57 Charlton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1872.

ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS AND EDITORS—A MAGAZINE FOR SALE.—A first-class journal, in good repute, (an organ of 400,000 members,) with a good editor on hand, will be sold cheap on account of the incurable sickness of the publisher. A first-rate opportunity if applied for soon. Address INVALID, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

MEDICAL.

CASTOR OIL.—MOST SAFE, USEFUL AND best known purgative; can be taken agreeably and easily in Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules. No taste, no smell; so pleasant that children ask for more. No family without them. Contain no Croton Oil. Sold by your druggist. Ask for our book, or send 3-cent stamp for it to 35 Wooster-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF DR. UNDERHILL'S PURE WINE.

The large stock of wine, about 18,000 gallons, left by the late Dr. R. T. Underhill, will be sold at auction, at the vaults, Croton Point, on the 15th day of October, inst. If purchased in bulk, the wine may remain in vaults. Inquiries may be made at the wine-store No. 16 Beekman-st., where samples may be seen. Conveyances will be at Croton on day of sale, on the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train, which leaves the Central Depot at 8:10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY WOOD, Administrator.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

550 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.
3,152 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, ex steam-ship Miranda. Can be seen at Pier No. 21 North River. Also,
1,000 packages Almeria Grapes, ex *Miranda.*
174 packages Almeria Grapes, ex *Nevada.*

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 11 A. M., at No. 9 John-st., a choice assortment of Hyacinths, Crocus, Tulips, Narcissus, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do light chamber-work or sewing; willing to work. Call at No. 236 West 20th-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 6 6th-av., first floor.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. [illegible].

COOK.—WITH GOOD REFERENCES FOR COARSE OR FINE washing, or all, in a small family, by a neat, tidy and highly respectable young woman; five years' reference from last place; is sober, honest, industrious, willing and obliging; lady can be seen. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; soup, meat, game, boning, larding, &c.; is an excellent baker; can make all kinds of desserts; understands some French cooking; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 501 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COOK in a private family; no objection to coarse washing; nine years' reference. Call at No. 262 West 20th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 313 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady, of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; references exchanged. Address Mrs. C. Halstead, Box No. 185 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 213 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant young woman, or chamber-maid or seamstress, or care of children; highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; very obliging and willing; can cut and fit, operate, dress hair; understands French; teach, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 365 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish young woman, or chamber-maid and seamstress; good seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, dress-make, dress hair, all in a neat manner; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—As lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Apply at No. 149 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT French nurse, who understands the care of children very well; is a good plain family sewer and a very obliging girl. Can be seen at office, No. 631 6th-av., corner 36th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as butler in a private family; good City reference for the past twelve years from first-class families. Address R. P., No. 48 West 18th-st., or call.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ACTIVE man, single, wants a situation as first-class coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; City or country no objection; best City reference. Address G. G., Box No. 14 Times Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND Gardener.—By an Englishman, aged twenty-six, with good recommendations; is a good driver and groom; also, can do plain gardening and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant, married, no family; understands duties of a first-class place, the training and treatment of horses; is strictly sober; good references; no objection to the country. Address T. S., No. 183 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable, active man, single, one who understands his business, is strictly temperate; no objection to any part of the State; City reference. Address M. L., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman; is a steady, careful driver; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Call or address Edward, No. 146 5th-av., for two days.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE MAN wishes a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; best City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 140 West 30th-st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, as coachman; can produce the best City reference from first-class families. Call or address A. L., No. 71 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—A MAN and wife want situations as above; have good experience; can give good reference; are both Protestants. Address H. D., Box No. 209 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE, SOBER, steady young man; is a good and steady driver; willing and obliging; four years' first-class City reference. Address W. R., Box No. 209 Times Office.

FRENCH COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED Frenchman wishes a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; expert at all kinds of pastries, ice-cream, desserts, &c.; excellent City reference, which will bear strict investigation. Address F. C., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FARMER.—A SITUATION AS FARM MANager; am married, thoroughly competent and not afraid of work. Address W. W., Box No. 172 Times Office.

HOTEL, HALL, PANTRY OR BILliard boy.—By a respectable, steady boy, aged nineteen years, who is accustomed to the above work. Apply at No. 129 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDed, willing, understands and not afraid to work, desires a situation as porter in some established house; can come well recommended from last employers and will give security if required. Address C., Box No. 113 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE North of Ireland Protestant man; single; aged twenty-seven years; can groom and drive horses, do plain gardening and general work about a place; is strictly temperate, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORed young man as waiter in a private family; first-class City references. Call or address John W. Crummle, No. 38 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, twenty years of age, in a good mercantile business; handwriting preferred; best references given. Address E. W. STAFFORD, Box 1,655 Post-office.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG CIVIL ENGIneer, with business experience and Western connections, engagement as agent or salesman. Address AGENT, No. 59 Wall-st., Room No. 22.

HELP WANTED.

TO BOOK-SELLERS.

Wanted, a man possessed of a general knowledge of the book business in all its various departments, of good address and liberal education to travel for a publishing-house; situation permanent. Address, stating age and qualifications, BOOK-SELLER, care Geo. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED—SALESMEN. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid, German preferred; best City reference required. Apply at No. 32 Madison-av., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED FOREman, a good designer, for fine cabinet-work. Apply to OTIS BROTHERS & CO., No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—AN INFANT'S NURSE; A RELiable woman with good reference. Call at No. 108 5th-av.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; wages $16; references required. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 46 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL as seamstress and nurse. Apply at No. 3 West 35th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST. (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Lucca, Signor Vizzani.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault. Matinee at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham. Matinee at 1½. Sunday evening—CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinee at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

On the morning of the election in Indiana, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and Tammany Sachem, authorized the following statement to be distributed in and about Indianapolis:

> NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.
>
> The NEW-YORK TIMES, of this morning prepares for the loss of your State as well as Ohio and Pennsylvania.
>
> THEODORE F. RANDOLPH,
> For AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

Now seeing that on the morning in question we had distinctly led our readers to expect a Republican majority in each of the States in question, we submit to the public whether Mr. SCHELL acted like an honorable or a dishonorable man in sending the above dispatch? Did he not authorize and circulate a fraud? Yet we are asked to accept SCHELL's nominees for office, and to regard him as a truthful man and a sincere reformer. It seems to us that SCHELL, GENET & Co. are just about the same as the old Tammany gang, and therefore we decline to take any of their candidates for offices. Will AUGUSTUS SCHELL explain or justify the falsehood attributed to him by THEODORE F. RANDOLPH?

"We print Mr. GREELEY's address at the Maryland State Fair, delivered yesterday. The subject of *renovating worn-out soils* is one in which the farmers of Maryland are specially interested, and those of other States may find in it some new suggestions."—*Tribune* Oct. 11.

There are other people interested in this subject besides the farmers of Maryland. If the author of *What I Have Dreamt About Farming* has really found a new substance for "renovating worn-out soils," we recommend him to spread a little, very thin, over HORACE GREELEY and the *Tribune*—quarters in which "renovation" is much needed now, and will be still more necessary after election.

TWEED left an enormous margin for retrenchment in the expenditures of the Department of Public Works. Commissioner VAN NORT deserves credit for having done a good deal to cover that margin. When the financial year has ended it will be time enough, however, to estimate the total saving effected in the administration of this great Department. Because TWEED had spent by the end of August every dollar of his legal appropriations, and had incurred a great many obligations besides, for which there was no warrant of law, it hardly follows that we must rank the fact of Mr. VAN NORT having kept within legal limits as a special claim to our admiration. We will not insult Mr. VAN NORT by assuming that he considers it a mark of distinction to have avoided doing what TWEED did. We believe his administration can stand upon its own merits, and for these he ought to have due praise.

As might have been expected, Judge BRADY has promptly denied the motion for delay presented in regard to the trial of TOM FIELDS. That brazen mouth-piece of the Ring seems to have resolved to take the matter of delay into his own hands, and has, accordingly, departed to some place of seclusion at present unknown. It is a genuine satisfaction to the people of New-York to be rid, apparently, forever of the Ring Assemblyman and Corporation Attorney. That satisfaction would have been more complete, however, had his bail been fixed at such a figure as would have impelled his bondsmen to keep a sharp watch over this candidate for the State Prison. It should not be forgotten, that only a few days ago Sheriff BRENNAN was urging the renomination of FIELDS for the Assembly.

The Chicago land story has been already left without a leg to stand upon. A letter published in another column, from Mr. J. RUSSELL JONES, shows that every detail of the libel published by the New-York and Chicago *Tribunes* was utterly false. Anybody who wishes to have a good study of the genesis of slander, should read the letter of our Minister at Brussels.

The Pivot of Reform.

Supported by an honest Legislature, the cause of State and local Reform can be conducted, this year, to something like a perfect triumph. Without good laws, the work of purification and progress will be hampered at every step. But the evil of having corrupt representatives at Albany, will not stop here. A Legislature, for example, in which the retrograde influences which dominate Tammany Hall should have a controlling power, would not content itself with simply abstaining from making good laws. It would unquestionably foist upon the people, enactments designed to neutralize the good that has already been accomplished, and to re-establish the powers for evil which have been overthrown. This conviction is pretty well settled in the minds of all honest citizens, but there is a lamentable want of the organized force necessary to give it practical effect. The politicians are in the field with their bargains and compromises, and there is an almost entire absence of any check which will compel this class to rise above their ordinary conception of merely "available" men, and to seek out such as have a well-tried claim upon public confidence. If the people who do not want office, and who have to pay for the dishonesty or incapacity of those who are placed in positions of public trust, do not make their influence felt in the nomination of candidates for the next Legislature, they will as surely be cheated out of proper representation as they have been for several years past. As the members of the State Assembly and Senate can, if they please, mortgage every dollar's worth of real estate in New-York for the payment of taxes and bonds which they may authorize, their proper selection appeals very closely indeed to the interests of every citizen. Bad laws have done a good deal already to drive away commerce from the port, and to render the problem of living far harder than it need be, to every working man in the City. If there is to be no improvement, the complete ruin of our trade, the expropriation of our property-owners, and an enforced exodus of our industrial population, is merely a question of time.

With such issues depending upon the choice of the members of Assembly to be elected in November, there is clearly no room for blind confidence in what political scheming may bring forth. We cannot afford to leave this power to work without correction and without restraint. The pressing question is, how to compel the selection of good men for the Assembly, before there is no choice left us between either voting for bad ones or abstaining from voting at all. A letter which we publish in another column presents a very opportune solution of this difficulty. Messrs. CHARLES O'CONOR, JAMES EMOTT, WHEELER H. PECKHAM and JOSEPH H. CHOATE have volunteered their services as a sort of Advisory Board in regard to nominations for Assemblymen. They are willing to become the exponents of the sentiments of that large class of citizens whose first concern is, that they should not be reduced by party nominations to the alternative of voting for one out of two or more candidates who are all unfit to be intrusted with the responsibilities of law-making. The high professional position of these four gentlemen is a sufficient guarantee of the unselfish public spirit which prompts them to offer to discharge, on the public behalf, a very laborious and delicate class of duties. Their complete divergence on questions of national politics will render it impossible to charge that any nomination which they collectively indorse, is in the interest of any faction or party. Three of their number were chosen by a Democratic Attorney-General to act as public prosecutors against the Ring of plunderers of the local Treasury. That choice was met with unanimous public approval, was ratified by a Republican Attorney-General of well-known ardor for Reform, and has been fully justified by the ability and energy which they have brought to the investigation of a highly-complicated series of cases. The progress of that investigation has given Messrs. O'CONOR, EMOTT and PECKHAM an insight into the aids and accessories to the corruption of City and State administration which no other members of the community possess. Their general fitness for the task they have offered to undertake is thus increased by the special recommendation of knowing more about many objectionable men who are likely to be nominated for the Assembly than any body of private citizens can possibly pretend to do. Mr. CHOATE, who has been chosen as the representative of Mr. EVARTS, is in every respect fitted to be a worthy coadjutor of the gentlemen with whom he has been associated.

The rules which this quartet of public advisers have laid down for their guidance, are very well calculated to attain the end proposed. No one who earnestly desires to see elected "a reliable House of Assembly" can fail to perceive the necessity of some such influence being brought into operation at the present juncture, and no one, who understands in the least what political machinery is, will deny the special fitness of the measures which have been proposed to make public sentiment respected in the nominating Conventions. The concurrent action of Reformers in the Assembly districts, which has been invited in the letter referred to, should at once be forthcoming, and so also should be a general and unmistakable expression of public confidence in a work so elevated in its aims, and so thoroughly trustworthy in its instruments.

Speaker Blaine and the Tribune.

A more outrageous libel was never published on a public man than that deliberately and knowingly concocted by the New-York *Tribune* concerning Speaker BLAINE. He was accused, on the strength of a forged document, of having taken an enormous bribe. We immediately proved that the document was forged, and that Speaker BLAINE was not even in Congress when he was alleged to have taken the bribe for supporting the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Speaker BLAINE himself explicitly denied the charge, and a solicitor familiar with all the facts, addressed a letter to the *Tribune* giving a true account of all the circumstances. This letter the *Tribune* suppressed, and the manager of that paper—a man who recently delivered a lecture on the morals of journalism—repeated his libel day after day, and even prepared what he called a *fac-simile* to back it up.

At last, however, with one libel suit in the *Tribune* office, and others threatened, and with a weight of evidence in Speaker BLAINE's favor, which even a professional slanderer could no longer afford to ignore, Mr. GREELEY's representative has been brought to his knees, and compelled to withdraw his libel. He does this in the meanest manner he can think of, and then boasts that he acts "promptly." After weeks and weeks of deliberate lying, he is compelled to apologize by the [illegible] fear of punishment, and then says he withdraws his libels "*promptly.*" The man's conduct in this affair proves that he is well worthy to share with C. A. DANA, the reputation of being the most unscrupulous slanderer connected with what he calls his "profession." It is a monstrous outrage for a man like Speaker BLAINE, to be held up to the country for weeks together as a bribe-taker, and then for the libelous newspaper to wriggle out of its responsibility for the libel, in a circuitous and underhanded manner. The word of the *Tribune* against any public man is no more to be believed than the word of the *Sun*. It has not hesitated throughout this canvass, to invent the most wicked and malicious charges against everybody who has refused to support HORACE GREELEY. Here is an imperfect list of some of its disgraceful slanders:

1. That Gen. GRANT was presented a cottage by THOMAS MURPHY.

2. That Gen. GRANT was corruptly interested in the Black Friday gold conspiracy.

3. That Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE, President of Cornell University, was guilty of packing Committees with a corrupt intent, during his Presidency of the Republican State Convention at Syracuse in September, 1871.

4. That Attorney-General BARLOW had entered into a compromise with the Ring thieves.

5. That the President had bought up the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.

6. That Speaker BLAINE was engaged in bribing the voters of Maine, and that Maine will be richer by "*hundreds of thousands of dollars*" for the late canvass.

7. That the proprietors of the TIMES had entered into an agreement with CONNOLLY and Judge MCCUNN (!) for the distribution of Federal offices (!!).

8. That the editor of the TIMES had been indicted by the Grand Jury in KILPATRICK's case.

9. That the arrest of LINDSAY was part of a deep and dark conspiracy on the part of the editors of the TIMES.

10. That Gen. BANKS' brother had been removed from the Custom-house by orders of Gen. GRANT—the fact being that Gen. BANKS' brother has *not* been removed, and no one ever talked of removing him.

11. That HENRY CLEWS was concerned in the negotiation of railroad bonds, whose issue was illegal, and whose character was fraudulent.

12. That J. RUSSELL JONES, of Galena, made a present of thirty-one acres of land to President GRANT, and got the Belgian Mission in return.

13. That twelve of the most prominent Republicans in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, including Vice-President COLFAX, Senator WILSON and Speaker BLAINE, and, in addition to these, the Secretary of the Treasury, were parties to a colossal piece of bribery intended for the benefit of the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific Railroad.

14. That the publisher of the TIMES wrote to Mayor Hall, offering to suppress the Ring exposures if he was paid sixteen thousand dollars. The TIMES offered to pay twenty-thousand dollars to any City charity if any such letter could be produced, and the *Tribune* instantly withdrew, and allowed itself once more to be proclaimed a reckless liar.

15. That Attorney-General BARLOW had entered into a bargain to shield TWEED from justice.

16. That the TIMES "dishonestly" and "violently" attacked Gov. CURTIN, whereas it had never attacked him in any way or shape.

17. That Gen. ARTHUR was made Quartermaster-General of the State, for the purpose of making fraudulent awards of contracts in the interests of his personal friends.

18. That Naval Officer LAFLIN was concerned in a bank robbery, was guilty of perjury, and that failing to bribe a political opponent with a North Carolina bond, he tried to have him indicted for stealing it. Every word of these charges was false.

19. That Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House, received $1,[illegible] worth of Kansas Pacific stock to be used for purposes of bribery. This charge was shown to be false in every particular, was denied by Mr. BLAINE, and disproved by an overwhelming weight of evidence—but was repeated from weeks by the *Tribune*, and only withdrawn at last from fear of a libel suit.

Surely, the *Tribune*'s charges against any public man ought to be presumed to be false in future, unless they are supported by very strong outside evidence—not by its own manufactured *fac-similes* and perjured affidavits.

The Wisdom of McClure.

Col. ALEXANDER MCCLURE may not be a successful political prophet, but at all events he knows when he is beaten. When he learned that Pennsylvania had given a majority of thirty-five thousand for HARTRANFT, he disdained to claim that the prospects of the Liberals were thereby rendered more brilliant than ever, and left to FENTON's Professor the task of assuring Democratic men and brethren that they were "on the home-stretch, with every prospect of success." It is true, that in issuing a bulletin announcing the defeat of his faction, he asserted that the Republican majority was wholly fraudulent, and that a half dozen hypothetical New-York repeaters had voted something more than twenty thousand times in the City of Philadelphia. Still he admitted that the coalition had been utterly routed, and a day or two afterward acknowledged the folly of any further resistance to the Republican Party, by formally breaking up the head-quarters of the Liberal State Committee, over which he has presided.

The ceremony must have been a painful one. The furniture, including the table—not the Professor's table—at which Mr. RANDALL had franked unlimited copies of the *Tribune*, and the pen wherewith expected Liberal majorities in all the October States had been calculated, was sent to the auction-room. The reams of Liberal documents setting forth the patriotic acts which Mr. BUCKALEW never performed, and the corruption of which Gen. HARTRANFT was never guilty, were ignominiously consigned to a dealer in waste paper; and the harrowing portraits of the Liberal candidates, which had decorated the windows, were obliterated, without the slightest respect either for the personal feelings of those gentlemen, or the interests of art. Of course, it would have been folly for MCCLURE to continue the farce of sending worthless documents to voters who merely ridiculed them, and it would have been dishonest to retain the use of rooms for which there was no probability that any one would be willing to pay. He, therefore, showed his wisdom in abandoning his head-quarters, and in converting Liberal furniture and documents into money wherewith to meet Liberal gas bills. Still, he and his fellow-members of the Committee could not have enjoyed the ceremony of abandoning the room in which such pleasant feats of hopeful arithmetic had been performed, and so many consoling cigars smoked in honor of the tobacco-manufacturing candidate.

If other Liberal Committees are wise they will follow the example thus set them. Why should they spend time and money in a preposterous struggle? Why should they incur the laughter of the country by professing a belief which every one knows they do not entertain, in the possibility of Mr. GREELEY's election? They had much better close their respective agencies for the dissemination of libel, and leave the entire management of the campaign in the hands of Mr. FENTON's young man, assisted by some Congressman expert in franking. The Professor likes the trade of libel, and has every facility for carrying it on. He either does not know when he makes himself ridiculous, or he is willing to continue in that cheerful occupation so long as his salary is paid. Let him, then, assume all the duties of the Liberal National and State Committees. Let him issue hysterical appeals to the Cochranites to "take a fresh look at his table." Thus will the committee-man save the remnant of his reputation, and the confiding persons, who rented rooms to be used as Liberal headquarters, have an opportunity to secure themselves against the loss of rent for the next thirty days.

What We Have Escaped.

Only last week, JOHN COCHRANE, who presides over the "Liberal Republican State Committee of New-York," delivered himself of the following on the approaching elections, in a message sent to some Massachusetts Democrats:

> The Grantites are dismayed. The "prairie hens" are singing for Greeley. The prairies are on fire with great enthusiasm for Hendricks. He will be elected by twenty thousand majority. Pennsylvania is ours beyond a doubt; Buckalew will certainly be elected by twenty-five thousand majority. In Ohio the German vote will be unanimous for Greeley, and we shall carry the State. Push them.
>
> JOHN COCHRANE,
> Liberal State Committee Rooms, New-York City.

This was the anticipation. Now mark the reality. BUCKALEW's twenty-five thousand is clean gone to the Republicans. The Ohio Germans have very generally gone for GRANT, and the Republicans have within one thousand of their majority in 1868. In Indiana we have a majority of 1,865 on the Congressional ticket; a majority on joint ballot, in the Legislature, of fourteen, securing us a United States Senator; eight of the eleven Congressmen, being a gain of three, one of them in VOORHEES' district; and the State is as sure for GRANT in November as Massachusetts. The coalitionists appear to have won by fraud a majority of some six hundred for HENDRICKS, and even this is to be contested. If they are pleased to rejoice over this, it is because they have nothing else to rejoice over, and it would be a pity to deprive them of this very insignificant crumb of comfort.

Meantime, we are learning every day what we escaped by crushing the coalition thus promptly. Especially are we learning what class Mr. GREELEY was and is proclaiming his intention to conciliate. The occurrences in Georgia show plainly enough what we might have expected had GREELEY and his friends got possession of the Government. We should have had nothing less than an overturning of the results of the war, as far the emancipated race are concerned. Arbitrary, violent and universal practical disenfranchisement of the negroes would have been sure to come.

For this Mr. GREELEY has no eyes. He goes down to Baltimore with the full knowledge of what has taken place in Georgia, and repeats his old, old story about "reconciliation." He salutes his hearers as "fellow-workers" in that cause. Who were his hearers? and how were they conducting themselves? They were made up largely of gangs of Maryland Democrats who had been tramping through the streets yelling for GREELEY, and cheering for JEFFERSON DAVIS and STONEWALL JACKSON. The portrait and name of the latter were borne on one of the transparencies in the procession with which Mr. GREELEY was welcomed. The same crowd, in its "triumphal" progress about the city, managed to murder a couple of Republicans, one white and one black, who, in the public street, dared to cheer for GRANT. This is Mr. GREELEY's "reconciled" Democracy.

Remember, the election frauds, riots and murders are but the occasional and irrepressible ebullitions of a spirit which needs only indulgence to be the most dangerous element in American politics. The extremists of the South are on their good behavior now. All their leaders and managers are begging them to keep quiet till after election, and not to do anything to shock the national mind. These precautions do not prevent murder, violence and fraudulent efforts to disfranchise the negro. What would we have, if temporary but imperative interest did not compel them to put their very best face on? We repeat but the conviction of most careful observers, when we say that life would be rendered at once insecure and intolerable for the Southern negro in that contingency.

We have escaped a great danger. It is still in our power to make our security from it doubly strong. We must do our best to show the restless, aggressive, hostile portion of the Southern communities that the conviction of the North, as to what is necessary for liberty and peace is absolutely unshaken. We must show them that not only is the Republican Party wedded to the wise, generous and just policy already pursued toward the South; but also that the best part of the Democratic Party is of the same mind.

"Independent Journalism"—Gone Mad.

If ever a once powerful newspaper was placed in a ridiculous and contemptible position, it is the New-York *Tribune* at the present juncture. The unconsciousness with which, during the past few days, it has reiterated its twaddle about "fresh looks at tables," being on the "homestretch" and the like—its perfect innocence of the fact that it is making of itself a general butt and laughing-stock—are almost sublime. Its "tables," with their blunders of ignorance and blunders of design, are of a piece with the bulk of statistical or general business matter it for some time has published, and which has gained for it the repute of being the most untrustworthy sheet printed in New-York. The head-lines and estimated majorities given by the *Tribune* on Wednesday and Thursday are disgraceful, even to itself. Can it be that the "Professor" never reads the flaming peroration of his famous lecture, which is now so apt and pertinent? Let us, for his few remaining readers' sake and his own, refresh his memory on this point. Behold the beginning of his closing paragraph in the wondrous production we refer to:

> "There at last we have it! Independent Journalism! That is the watchword of the future in the profession. An end of concealments because the truth would hurt the party; and end of one-sided expositions, because damaging things must only be allowed against our antagonists; an end of assaults that are not believed fully just, but must be made, because the exigency of party warfare demands them; an end of slanders that are known to be slanders, but must not be exploded because it would hurt the party; an end of hesitation to print the news in a newspaper because it may hurt the party; an end of doctoring the reports of public opinion in South Carolina and Alaska because the honest story of the feeling there might hurt the party; an end of all half truths and hesitated lies;"

—and so forth, and so forth.

Surely, if ever there was a time for the attainment of this halcyon end, this beatific climax, it is, as Mr. GREELEY would say, "about now." The Professor must admit that "the Needs and Hopes of Today," when the "People are preparing to break the Rusty Shackles of Bygone Partisanship, when they are about to eschew Sectional Hate, and invoke thereupon the sternest judgment of Man and the benignant smile of God," are as urgent as ever they were; and certainly the moment is very ill-chosen for him to forget both his "Lecture" and his often-asked-for but still-suppressed "Prospectus." If it were conceivable that a mind equal to the production of those amazing documents could descend to the simplicity of figures and of facts, we would ask the "Professor" to consider not only the above, but something else which follows, and which is of moment to the whole business community.

We have repeatedly set forth in various departments of the TIMES that the election of Mr. GREELEY would be highly injurious to the financial and commercial interests of the country. We have not rested with a mere statement of this belief as a matter of opinion, but have shown the reasons why it should be so. Now it is notorious to all who examine the subject at all, that whenever, throughout the canvass, any temporary incident has seemed to favor Mr. GREELEY's chances, Wall-street has instantly been overcast, and mercantile circles have as quickly felt the same depression, and that when President GRANT's chances seemed improved, the precise contrary has been experienced. In other words, it is notorious that the "bears" have been Greeleyites and the "bulls" Grantites. In spite of this, the *Tribune*, with its usual tergiversation and more than its usual bad temper, has flatly denied both premise and conclusion. Even when its ally—until GREELEY's hopes were shivered to atoms on Tuesday—the *Herald*, was forced to admit these facts in its money articles, the *Tribune* has denied or ignored them. And even up to the present moment the latter journal has persistently stuck to its ostrich-like game of denial and evasion. So rabid, as well as untruthful was it on this point that it assailed with the utmost bitterness, and a personal invective unpardonable as applied to private individuals, an influential and highly respected banker, merely because he expressed the opinion that it was best for the trade of the country to re-elect President GRANT. Now, everybody knows that on Wednesday last stocks bounded up and gold went down in instant response to the elections of Tuesday. The changes were so plain, so great, and so sudden, that no one except a "Professor of Journalism" could dream of misinterpreting or misrepresenting them. Yet, what, in fact, has the *Tribune* got to say about it?

It actually begins its money article on Thursday (dated Wednesday night) with the statement, "the ease in money, resulting from the Treasury operations of last Monday, caused a buoyant business at the Stock Exchange today;" and goes on to the end without the least hint as to the truth of the case, even although in its article of Wednesday (dated Tuesday night) it declared that if the object of those self-same operations "was to relieve the market and to give greater stability to trade and commerce, it requires but a moment's reflection to see that it was a dead failure." The simple fact was that Wall-street was ready and most eager to respond to the move of the Treasury, but that there was too much uncertainty positively to "discount" results, and that fear lest the pending elections might by possibility go adversely to the Administration, paralyzed the response until the Street knew of the work done on Tuesday. This it is to sit at the feet of a "Professor of Journalism," whose example and behests destroy the trustworthiness of even the business portions of his paper. Taking "fresh looks at tables" will hardly compensate the business public for a childish trickery, or an incredible self-deception, either of which has the effect to render a paper absolutely worthless to the mercantile community.

MINOR TOPICS.

This is the last day of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park. The sport promises to be of an unusually exciting character, and on one of these bracing October days there is no more healthy recreation than a drive to the Westchester race-course. The attendance at today's meeting will doubtless be both numerous and fashionable.

There is a prospect that the East River pilot may be deprived of the pleasure of practicing experiments in collision. It has long been his practice to run into schooners and sloops, with a view of testing the comparative effects of collisions incurred under different rates of speed. A proposal, however, has lately been made by a prominent ferry superintendent to compel all sailing vessels passing up or down the East River to be towed by steam-tugs. Should such a law be passed, no ferry pilot would have any excuse to give for permitting his boat to come into collision with a sailing vessel. At present, when such a collision occurs, he lacks the boldness to say that he brought it about in the interests of science, but pretends that the master of the sailing craft was unable to manage her. It is true that science may suffer if the ferry pilots' experiments should be interfered with, but, inasmuch as the comfort and safety of passengers would be assured, perhaps it is better that these experiments should cease.

M. THIERS strongly objects to M. GAMBETTA. The latter, he charges, is trying to divide the nation, or, in other words, to convince Frenchmen that President THIERS is not a heaven-ordained and absolutely perfect ruler. When it is remembered how ably M. THIERS has carried out the ideal of free government, by gagging the Press, and forbidding criticism of his acts; and with what unselfish and thoughtful care he has assured his people by shooting Communists, and by threatening to resign if the Assembly does not implicitly do his bidding, the willful wickedness of GAMBETTA is at once perceived. Nevertheless it is probable that the misguided ex-dictator, who, with the exception of ruling France in the hour of her greatest danger, and of raising armies of patriots for the defense of the country, has never shown any capacity for ruling, will continue to disbelieve in the great and good THIERS, and to endeavor to make France a republic in something else than name.

It is really time to suggest to Mexican statesmen and Generals, that cattle-stealing in Texas ought not to be their sole employment. Of course the Mexican statesman wants money wherewith to carry on the enlightened and humanizing process of civil war, but there is really no reason why he should "loot" it from Texan farmers. So, too, it is easy to understand that the Mexican General, who thirsts for military glory, should feel impelled to win it by the safe process of stealing cattle. Still, why should Texan cattle be always selected for the purpose? Are there no Mexicans worth robbing, and no Mexican cattle worth stealing, that Mexican patriots and soldiers make Texas the field of their exploits? Seriously speaking, the thieves and cut-throats of Gen. Cortina's command, who are too far from the capital to feel the fear of honest Mexican officials, should be told that they cannot indefinitely pursue the amusements of robbery and murder on Texan soil.

An event is said to have lately occurred at Duxbury, Vt., which should act as a warning to those who drink water from brooks without looking carefully into the vessels after dipping. A resident of the place mentioned, named CHARLES MARSHALL, has, it appears, succeeded in ejecting a lizard from his stomach which measures three and a half inches in length. For several years he has been a constant sufferer—as the doctors supposed—from consumption; but, although many remedies were tried, his case seemed utterly hopeless. However, since the lizard has come forth, a decided improvement has been noticed; the appetite begins to be natural again, and there is now, as we are assured, a certainty of his speedy recovery. The possible presence of a reptile in a man's stomach, is not at any time an agreeable thing to speculate upon; but it must be a source of infinite satisfaction to think that such an uncomfortable companion has been dislodged. Mr. MARSHALL may, therefore, be considered as among the happiest men of the age.

Mr. SUMNER S. BRICK, of Augusta, Me., having suffered, very severely, through an unfortunate habit of drinking too much liquor, has just struck upon a very original way to cure himself. Mr. BRICK, it seems, is a man of good character when sober, but when drunk contrives to get into all sorts of scrapes. Several weeks ago, he committed a serious offense while in a state of intoxication, and was put into prison. A few days since, having been released on bail, to show that he purposed effecting a complete reform, he went immediately to the *Journal* office and caused the following advertisement to be published: "Whoever sells or offers to sell to me any intoxicating liquors of whatever nature, or whoever sells any in my presence, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law." It now remains to be seen whether the men from whom this worthy person has hitherto procured his supplies, will be willing to run the risk of punishment should he make an attempt to break through the resolution of total abstinence. In New-York, it would not be safe to rely upon a reformation commenced after this fashion; but in Maine the case is altogether different. In that State the law favors the plan of Mr. BRICK, and it is therefore possible that it may succeed.

A NEW CENTRE OF REFORM.

A Chance for Good Assembly Nominations—The Prosecutors of the Ring Ready to Warn "Strikers" off from the Legislature—A Good Programme for Reformers to Indorse.

We earnestly invite all friends of good government to give a careful reading to the following address to the electors of the State on the subject of obtaining good men for the Assembly. It is one of the most notable productions of the Reform campaign, and ought to lead to results of the highest importance to the cause of pure administration and honest law-making:

To the Electors of the State of New-York:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A monstrous system of fraud and peculation was ascertained to exist among our public officers previous to the last annual election. But the discoveries were so recent that sufficient time was not afforded for the full development of proof; and the sphere of crime was hastily assumed to be in a great measure limited to a single district. A few crafty individuals residing in the City of New-York were deemed the culprits, little fault being imputed to other persons or supposed to exist elsewhere. As a natural consequence attention was not drawn to the root of the existing evil. A virtuous enthusiasm arose in your capital City, and with resistless energy demanded reform. Great benefits have resulted. One fact however, was almost entirely overlooked; that is to say, the necessity of a general movement throughout the State in favor of securing a pure and enlightened Legislature. With a very few honorable exceptions the legislators elected at that time proved to be as little worthy of public confidence as any that had ever previously been chosen. No beneficial legislation was obtained; all attempts in that direction failed utterly, and the accustomed evil usages of those evil times were all observed.

The Press, by one inadvertence has largely contributed toward an existing popular delusion on this subject. In all comments on its short comings, as they were called, the law-making power of last Winter was denominated "the Reform Legislature." This indicated that the members generally had been chosen on an impulse in favor of reform and in its interests. Such was not the fact.

There is an evil tendency in such misstatements. Asserted by many and denied by none, they gain general credit. Thus were men led to think that, if a reform Legislature is so incapable of good, there can be no utility in striving to choose one. At the last election the importance of the legislative element in connection with reform was not generally felt or acted on. Even in the City of New-York it was not well attended to at all points. Some of the most noted individuals aimed at by the movement would have been as strongly opposed had they been nominated merely for clerkships or for places on the Police-force. The large conception that law-making in its singleness and entirety, should be purified, did not make itself sufficiently felt in the canvass. In fact, it was not fully developed. The most notorious villain among the detected was actually returned to a seat in the Senate by an enormous majority. He had too much sense of shame to take his seat, and a majority of his compeers in that august chamber had too keen a recollection of their own former career, and too acute a sense of his consequent power over them to take cognizance of his crimes or of his contumacious absence. His seat was not declared vacant. An instance of even greater delinquency has left its stigma upon the fame of the Assembly. The weakness of a blush did not there exhibit itself to mitigate the dark record.

We trust you are not prepared to repeat this negligence.

The exciting interests of a Presidential election have diverted from this subject the attention of all those persons who are in the habit of leading the electoral body. Unwilling to assume their place, in any degree, while anything could be expected from their action, we have long deferred this appeal. We would not now make it, could we hope for relief from any quarter against the mischief of corrupt law-making. Were it promised by any existing organization, or could we resist the inward monitor that, in this entire default of all other agencies, pronounces it a moral obligation to act, we would not now be heard.

We will state a reason for assuming this duty.

By a somewhat accidental course of events growing out of the public excitement in the last Autumn, three of the undersigned, together with Mr. EVARTS, were selected as unofficial aids to the Attorney-General in prosecutions against the peculators. In the absence of the gentleman named, his law partner and friend has been selected by his associates to act as his representative and in his place.

In virtue of this claim to be heard we address you, and tender our active services as a central organ of your efforts to obtain a reliable House of Assembly.

We venture to consider ourselves capable of thus serving you in this peculiar emergency. We are of the most diverse views in relation to political questions and in relation to the prominent candidates for high offices. Each of us has, however, entire confidence in the fairness and good faith of the others. As an assurance to honest contending partisans that our action will be governed by no favoritism to men, parties or special political biases, we pledge ourselves to act, each on his own unbiassed judgment, and also that no resolves shall be announced by us, except such as are the result of an unanimous vote.

The necessity for action of this kind at this time is imperative. The surprise of their sudden overthrow last Autumn struck the official malefactors with terror; nor did they soon recover their self-possession. Otherwise they would have accomplished, during the last session, much more than they even ventured to attempt. They are now reinvigorated and fully prepared. Confident of ability to control the Senate, they have formed their plans for securing a venal Assembly; and unless a strenuous and concerted opposition shall be made this last attempt may be successful.

The statutes which gave the detected swindlers their vast powers were procured from Legislatures in which their chief sat as a law-maker. It is conceded by all that these statutes were mainly procured by bribing our State legislators with moneys rifled from the public Treasury. The precise cost of a vote in the horrible shambles where they were thus purchased was almost as well known as the prices current of merchandise.

The legislative department of a Commonwealth is its motive power. Its operation is like that of the vital current in a strong man's veins—it represents the impulses of the sovereign people; it is THE WILL OF THE STATE. A corrupt majority in our Legislature possesses in actual practice vastly more power than the English Parliament. Few, feeble, and utterly inefficient against robbery of the public treasure, are the restraints of our fundamental law. Such a majority can render practically powerless the Judiciary and the Executive. The influence of the latter is singularly narrowed by our present Constitution. Fewer votes are required to overcome a veto than to adopt a law on its original passage.

If corrupt men can continue to control our State Legislature, their domination must remain unbridled, and in an amazingly short space of time the whole country may be mortgaged to public creditors pretty nearly, if not quite, to its full value, for moneys raised on the public credit by our officials and mainly applied to the uses of themselves and their retainers.

The just deduction is clear. Our honest fellow citizens throughout the State ought certainly to lay aside all interfering interests and affiliations, "all businesses and excuses," and endeavor at the ensuing elections to secure sound law-givers as the only peaceful remedy for existing or impending evils.

In districts where the Republican Party have a decided majority, if a questionable candidate for Assemblyman belonging to that party should be put in nomination, the honest Democrats of the district should decline to nominate any one and, acting as a balance of power, they should render their undivided support to any honest Republican candidate. These same views

should be applied and acted on conversely in districts clearly Democratic. Thus, when a candidate of doubtful character was presented, he would generally find a respectable opponent supported by all good men in the district, without regard to any sameness in their political sentiments. These facts afford, to a certain extent, a convenient guide to the choice of candidates. Having been in the last Assembly should be regarded as a ground for hesitation and inquiry in regard to most persons who may tender themselves as candidates.

If our services shall be accepted, we propose to meet daily henceforth until the election. We will examine the position of every candidate for the Assembly throughout the State, and with all practicable promptitude will make public declarations of the result over our signatures. Our course will be as follows:

1. Where, as for instance, in the case of the two gentlemen now in nomination for Governor, all the candidates for the Assembly in a district are morally unexceptionable, we will make no observation.

2. Where some, only, of the candidates are objectionable, we will recommend those who are worthy of support.

3. Where all the candidates in any district are objectionable, we will recommend the electors of such district to select and bring into the canvass another candidate. Of course, we will not indicate any person as our choice; but as long as a district shall be unprovided with a reliable candidate, we will continue to urge a further selection.

As far as may be possible, we will act without party bias or personal favor.

Written communications may be addressed to "Joseph H. Choate, No. 32 Wall-street, New-York."

All such communications will be regarded as confidential. They will not be disclosed to others, and on the election day will be destroyed. There is no sufficient time or suitable opportunity for personal interviews or for the reception of verbal statements. We must, therefore, decline them. We advise the honest electors of each Assembly district in the State to hold, immediately, a consultative meeting for legislative reform. It would be well at such meeting to appoint, from the class who neither hold nor seek office, one Democrat and one Republican, to commune with us confidentially by letter. Such persons should not act conjointly, but independently, each on his own views and according to his own personal sense of duty.

CHARLES O'CONOR.
JAMES EMOTT.
WHEELER H. PECKHAM.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1872.

J. Russell Jones and the Swedish Colony Lands.

The following letter has been sent to the *Tribune* for publication:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 21, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 3d inst., in regard to what you call a grave accusation made in the Chicago *Tribune* "against the personal and official integrity of the President in the matter of the Swedish Colony lands" and with which my name is connected. I had seen the original article in the Chicago *Tribune*, but so long as the publication of the libel was confined to that paper and in a part of the country where its infamous character is so well known, I did not think it necessary to pay any attention to it. But as you see fit to give the calumny the wide publicity of your journal, I deem it but just to the President to notice it. The suggestion and innuendo are that the President accepted from me a deed for a valuable piece of ground in Chicago for the nominal compensation of one dollar; that I had "obtained this land in an alleged illegal manner from the Trustee of the Swedish colonists who owned it;" and it is further added that the suspicious character of the transaction is that I was appointed Minister to Belgium "about the same time." What is charged, or intended to be conveyed by the article, is—

1. That I gave a tract of land to the President of the United States for a nominal consideration.
2. That this tract of land was illegally obtained from the Trustee of the Swedish colonists who owned it; and,
3. That the transaction was "about the same time" that I was appointed Minister to Belgium, and the insinuation is that my appointment was in consideration of my transfer of the said tract of land to the President.

Now I ask space in your columns to denounce each of these charges and insinuations as utterly false and atrocious, and a willful and malicious libel on the President.

There was a land transaction between Gen. Grant and myself in December, 1868, or early in January, 1869, before he became President, the circumstances of which were as follows: In December, 1868, I wrote to Mr. B. F. Sherman, for many years a resident of Chicago, though at that time residing at Buffalo, N. Y., to ascertain what he would take for the sixty-two acres of land he owned in section fifteen west of the Chicago City limits, and received a letter from him saying he would sell at $350 per acre. I telegraphed him accepting his proposition, and just as I was sending off the telegram, Gen. Grant came into my office and I told him about the purchase I was making. He asked me if I did not want a partner, to which I replied that I would gladly let him have a half interest in the purchase, and that he could pay me when he sold his house in Washington, and it was then agreed that if I got the land he should have thirty-one acres at $350 per acre.

Mr. Sherman, on receipt of my telegram, came to Chicago, and the matter was closed and the money paid him on the 13th of January, 1869, and on that day I charged Gen. Grant on my books with $10,850 for thirty-one acres at $350 per acre. On the 9th of March, 1869, I charged him with $28 21 for his portion of a fee paid Mr. George Scoville, an attorney of Chicago, who examined the title, and on the 16th of the same month I charged him with $70 90 for an assessment which had been made on the land for park purposes, and with $192 84 for interest on $10,850, from Jan. 13 to March 16, '69, and drew on him March 16, '69, for $11,141 84 in favor of Mr. Nathan Corwith, of Chicago, who collected the draft through the banking-house of Mr. W. F. Coolbaugh. Both Mr. Corwith and Mr. Coolbaugh will gladly verify the fact that the draft was paid (on presentation in Washington) by President Grant. As the time this transaction took place both Gen. Grant and myself supposed that the land would probably be sold within a short time, and it was agreed that the title should remain in me until a sale was made, when I should account to him for his share of the profits, and it was only when I determined to come abroad to remain for an indefinite time that I decided to quitclaim to him an undivided half of the sixty-two acres.

This vile slander is further garnished by the statement that the land was illegally obtained by me from the Bishop Hill Colony. The statement is a naked falsehood, and the party making it knew it to be false, for it seems the records were consulted, which show that the Bishop Hill Colony never had a shadow of a title to the land in question, and that it had been owned by Mr. Sherman for more than twenty years. The history of the Bishop Hill Colony purchase, about which so much has been said, was as follows:

In December, 1866, Mr. Parnel Munson, of Chicago, and myself purchased from the Bishop Hill Colony fifty-two acres of land west of Chicago, which was divided equally between us. At the same time, December, 1866, I sold to Gen. John E. Smith, of the United States Army, thirteen of my twenty-six acres at just what I paid for it, though I did not deed it to him until in 1869, when I decided to come abroad, so that the fifty-two acres purchased from the Bishop Hill Colony in 1866 is now owned, twenty-six acres by Mr. Munson, thirteen acres by Gen. John E. Smith, and thirteen acres by me, and the sixty-two acres purchased of Mr. Sherman in January, 1869, is owned, one half by President Grant and the other half by me.

For the exigencies of this Presidential campaign, it now seems that this plain, simple and legitimate business transaction had with Gen. Grant, before he became President, is made the foundation of one of the most monstrous and flagrant calumnies which the contest has brought forth.

I pass over what you say in regard to my fitness for the position I hold by simply referring you to an article in your issue of April 13, 1869, headed "Minister to Belgium." It is not my purpose to discuss that matter, as I am willing to leave my official action to be judged by my Government and my countrymen, who are cognizant of it, my only object being to brand as it deserves the foul libel of the Chicago *Tribune*, which you have made the basis of your article.

(Signed,) J. R. JONES.

A SINGULAR OUTRAGE.

Office of the Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel Blown Up with Gunpowder—Surmises as to the Motive for the Dastardly Act.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 11.—A high-handed outrage against the public Press and the community, was committed in this place last night. About 11½ A. M. the city was aroused by a report much louder than that of a cannon. The fire bells rang, and upon repairing to the spot the press-room of the *Daily Sentinel*, a Democratic organ, was found in ruins, having been blown to atoms by powder. It appears that the powder was placed under a Hoe's large cylinder press. It was ignited by a slow match, and shattered the building, destroyed the press, and knocked the type in the composing-room into pi. Powder was also found in four other rooms. In one, five pounds were found under a Gordon press, and a slow match extinguished.

T. F. Lee, the Sheriff, who lives within fifty yards of the *Sentinel* office, was aroused by the explosion, and at once repaired to the spot and had the premises guarded until day, to ascertain, if possible, the perpetrators. Thus far no clue has been obtained. There are many surmises as to the motive for the outrage. It is thought by some that it could not have been done for partisan reasons, because there have been no political personalities in any of the papers since the August election, and the campaign for President has hardly opened. The fact that the office was not molested during the State campaign, which was the hottest and most most bitter for several years, seems to be proof conclusive that the outrage was not committed for partisan spite. There are not a few who attribute the deed to some personal enemy of the editor of the *Sentinel*, who was actuated by personal malice and a desire for revenge for the personal assaults of the *Sentinel*. Some pretend to believe that the Republicans are responsible, but this opinion is indulged in by a very small portion of the community, and entirely by a few hot-headed youths.

The office was insured, but it is said the conditions of the policy are such that the insurance cannot be recovered. The loss is about $8,000. The people, without regard to party are highly incensed, and I doubt not that Judge Lynch would be called upon if the perpetrators were known and could be arrested.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 11.—The *Daily News* of this morning has the following:

"The City of Raleigh was alarmed about 1 o'clock this morning by a terrible explosion, which shook nearly every building in the city. Soon the alarm of fire was given, and it was ascertained that the noise proceeded from the office of the Raleigh *Sentinel*. The firemen were promptly on the spot, as the *Sentinel* office adjoins the engine-house. Upon examination of the press-room, it was found in ruins—the roof of the house having been blown to pieces and scattered in every direction. The press on which the *Sentinel* was printed was completely demolished, the type in the composing-room adjoining was all knocked down and pied, and everything was in the greatest confusion and disorder. A large crowd of citizens soon gathered around the dismantled building, and the impression was general that some fiend in human form had blown up the *Sentinel* press by placing powder under it. This opinion was fully confirmed by a subsequent examination of the ruins. A small job press in the composing-room, which escaped destruction, was examined and a paper of powder was found under it, with a slow match, which had been lighted but had gone out.

It is said that about ten minutes before the explosion a colored boy, who lives near the office, saw two individuals running from the spot in the direction of the depot with hats in their hands. We learn that the office and press are partly insured, but do not know to what extent. The press cost about $4,500 or $5,000. The outrage has excited great indignation. The *Sentinel* was a Conservative daily paper, edited by Josiah Turner, Jr., a prominent politician.

OBITUARY.

James R. Spalding.

From few men so little known out of their professional or family circle has so much been expected as was reasonably expected from James R. Spalding, whose death at Dover, N. H., on the 10th inst., we record this morning. Mr. Spalding was born at Montpelier, Vt., and was at the time of his death about fifty-five years old. The son of a physician of repute, he was surrounded from his youth with the influences of intellectual culture, and received a thorough education. At college he was the class-mate and friend of Henry J. Raymond, and the intimacy had no little influence on his after life. On completing his academical and professional studies, he determined to become a journalist, and, as a part of his preparation for that pursuit, he traveled through Europe and the East, not as a sight-seer or a pleasure-seeker, but as a careful student of morals and manners and politics. During this tour, which occupied some years, he was the correspondent of the *Courier & Enquirer*, then managed chiefly by his friend Mr. Raymond. Of his letters, those from Ireland and from Egypt were particularly admirable for observation and insight. Upon his return he became permanently attached to the *Courier & Enquirer*, where he remained until, in 1860, the *World* was established with him as editor in chief. Financial mismanagement soon sunk the large capital invested in the enterprise, and a sinister influence, which from the first had been assiduously at work, displaced him upon the reorganization of the paper. He then was invited by Mr. Raymond to a connection with the TIMES, but ere long he was struck down by apoplectic paralysis, and for some years before his death he had been incapable of prolonged mental exertion. Mr. Spalding's judgment was sound, his range of knowledge was wide, his convictions were strong, and he was master of a grave and earnest style which compelled attention, and rarely failed to carry conviction. With his ability, his judgment, his knowledge, his power with the pen, and his fearlessness, had fortune favored him, and had his health not broken down, he would have stood foremost among the honorable journalists of the day. As it was, he accomplished little in journalism and nothing in literature; and to those who knew him his memory will always be associated with the strange sense of an incomplete life.

Plymouth Church Silver Wedding.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Plymouth Church and the installation of Mr. Beecher as pastor, was concluded yesterday. At 8 A. M., prayer-meeting for one hour, conducted by Mr. Beecher, was held in the lecture-room. At least 1,500 people were in attendance, and the exercises were of unusual interest. In the evening, the Church was opened for a final prayer and conference meeting, at which was solemnized the Lord's Supper. The choir opened the services with a hymn, after which Mr. Bell offered prayer. After a few remarks by Mr. Beecher on the exercises of the week, he threw the meeting open to those present, when several members made brief addresses. Mr. Taylor, of London, addressed the meeting at some length, bearing witness to the instrumentality of Mr. Beecher in converting many souls in Great Britain. Mr. Lyman Abbott, C. C. Duncan, and Mr. Morton also addressed the meeting, the services closing with a hymn.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama, is at the Albemarle Hotel. C. Koopmanschap, Chinese Agent at San Francisco; Capt. G. S. Holmes, of Cape Town, Africa, and Judge W. W. Ballard, of Elmira, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. L. C. Challis, of Atchison, Kansas; J. J. Dunn, of London; L. L. Robinson, of California, and O. Crane, of Richmond, are at the Hoffman House. Col. S. A. Hatch, of New-Orleans; Commodore C. B. Hill, of the United States Navy, and John Hobart Warren, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, is at the Brevoort House. Col. John Winthrop, of Louisiana, and Col. Wm. Donnell, of Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel. Col. J. S. Buckle, of Oregon; Judge H. R. Crosby, of Washington; J. W. Young, of Salt Lake, and Paul Tulane, of New-Jersey, are at the Astor House. Hon. H. A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. E. B. Phillips, of Chicago; Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill, of Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. K. Kerr, of Pittsburg; Hon. Oscar Townsend, President of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and H. S. Waring, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Escape from Blackwell's Island.

Five prisoners on Blackwell's Island escaped last evening, by one of the old and by this time well understood plans. The convicts, among whom were Henry Gayton, James O'Brien and Gustave Fritz, formed the crew of the boat running from the upper end of the island to One Hundred and Sixth-street. From what can be learned regarding the escape, it would seem that some confederate on the wharf at One Hundred and Sixth-street, made the customary signal to the island, and the boat with one keeper, left the island for the dock. When in midstream the rowers rebelled, seized and overpowered the keeper, and took his pistol away from him. Rowing to the One Hundred and Sixth-street wharf, the convicts jumped ashore and escaped. The Police of the Twenty-third Precinct were notified, and a general alarm sent out. It is expected that the escaped prisoners will be recaptured, as they are well known to the Police.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.
Public meetings will be held as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 12.	
Kingston	Hon. Henry L. Dawes; Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Auburn	Hon. John C. Caldwell.
Washington Mills	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Valley Falls, (P. M.)	Hon. J. P. Manning.
Charlton Village	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
20th Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Van Hornsville, (P. M.)	Hon. J. F. Selkreg; Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Lyons	Gen. Clark E. Carr.
Parish	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Lima	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Plattsburg	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Fleming	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Canisteo	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Worth	Frederick G. Gedney.
Black Lake	Henry R. James.
Pope's Mills	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Java Village	Hon. George G. Hoskins.
Bennett	Col. C. D. Murray.
Grove	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Solon	Hon. R. Holland Duell.
Euclid	Hon. David J. Mitchell.
South Owego	Gen. Bradley Winslow; Lyman Settle.
Cherry Creek	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Walcott	Hon. H. W. Howland.
Speedsville	Hon. J. W. Dwight; William H. Blair.
Mead's Creek	Col. A. E. Baxter.
North Wilna	Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Gray, (P. M.)	Hon. Amos H. Prescott; A. M. Mills; Morris Pike.
Martinsburg	Hon. Clinton L. Merriam; Col. Henry E. Turner.
Esopus	Hon. John I. Parker.
Horseheads	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Sixth-av., near 19th-st., New-York	Major Michael Crowley.
Union Centre	Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss; S. C. Millard.
Kirkwood	Hon. O. W. Chapman; J. M. Johnson.
East Maine	George Becker; Major M. D. Moffit.
No. 4 Greenwich-st.	Col. F. S. Lambert; Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
Monday, Oct. 14.	
Middletown	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Saratoga Springs	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Seneca Falls	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Washingtonville	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Oriskany Falls	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Bay Ridge, Brooklyn	Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Fishkill, on Hudson	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Penn Yan	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Fowler, (P. M.)	Henry R. James.
Edwards (Evening)	Henry R. James.
Hamlet	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Amsterdam	William H. Johnson.
Granger	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Sandy Creek	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Point Peninsula	Frederick G. Gedney; Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Armonk	Rev. I. H. King.
Germania Assembly Rooms, New-York	Hon. W. W. Northrop; Alex. Henriques.
Port Jackson	Hon. John I. Parker.
Sidney Plains	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Windham	Col. J. G. McNutt.
Suspension Bridge	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Masonville	Hon. S. F. Miller.
Canandaigua	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Cuyler	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
No. 86 Court-st., B'klyn.	Gen. Dennis F. Burke; Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Rose Hill	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Fayetteville	Gen. Clark E. Carr.
Bleecker Buildings, New-York	Hon. Chas. T. Mills; Maj. Douglass Campbell.
East Greenwich	Hon. J. P. Manning.
Jonesville	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Broadalbin	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Burdette	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Willsborough	Gen. E. M. Lee.
North Fenton	Hon. P. W. Hopkins; S. C. Millard.
Northville	Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
No. 12 Bleecker-st., N. Y.	Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
Gouverneur	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Tuesday, Oct. 15.	
Elmira	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Albany	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
West Brighton	Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis.
Lockport	Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.
Mount Vernon	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Steuben Corners	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Apollo Rooms, Brooklyn	Gen. Daniel Ullmann; Hon. B. Delafield Smith.
Shenevus	Gen. John C. Robinson; Capt. E. B. Gere.
Oneida	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Goshen	Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Phelps	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Virgil	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Hermitage	Hon. Byron Healy.
Sag Harbor	Gen. Wm. H. Morris; Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Forestville	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Ohio	H. Clay Hall; A. M. Mills.
Little Falls	Lewis E. Carr.
Geneseo	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Walton	Hon. S. F. Miller.
Russell, (P. M.)	Henry R. James.
Hermon, (Evening)	Henry R. James.
Utica	Rev. Henry H. Garnett; William H. Johnson.
Harlem	Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon; Col. F. S. Lambert.
Hume	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Depauville	Frederick G. Gedney; Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Pascack	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Fishkill Village	Hon. Francis Silvester.
East Pembroke	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
112 West Houston-st., N. Y.	Col. T. B. Thorpe; Hon. John I. Parker.
Skaneateles Centre	Willitt Demike, Jr.
Haverstraw	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Fulton	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Cameron Mills	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Franklin	Col. J. G. McNutt.
Ashley	Hon. Matthew Griffin.
Lumberville	Rev. A. Schriver; W. H. Johnson.
Clifton Park	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Mayfield	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Bay Shore, Long Island	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Appomattox Club, New-York	Hon. L. Bradford Prince; Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Harpersville	Hon. O. W. Chapman; Lewis O. Aldrich.
Hamilton Court-house	Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
Lewis	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Logan	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Wednesday, Oct. 16.	
Hornellsville	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Cambridge	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Gloversville	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Flushing	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Trenton	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Rome	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Greenport, Long Island	Gen. Wm. H. Morris; Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Catskill	Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Amsterdam	Gen. John C. Robinson; Capt. E. B. Gere.
Geneva	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Fredonia	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Fairfield	Lewis E. Carr.
Palmyra	Wm. H. Johnson.
Centreville	Gen. Thos. M. Hite.
Horseheads	Gen. Jas. R. O'Beirne.
Clayton	Frederick G. Gedney; Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Union Valley	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Stillwater	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Cornwall	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Albany Centre	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Fish-house	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Mount Kisco	Willitt Demike, Jr.
West Farms	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Mamaroneck	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Altay	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Sonora	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Watson	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Prattsville	Col. J. G. McNutt.
Brushland	Hon. S. F. Miller; Rev. A. Schriver.
Union Grove	Hon. Matthew Griffin; W. H. Johnson.
South Franklin	Hon. E. D. Wagner; Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr.
Hempstead	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Schroon Lake	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Brewsters	George W. Bungay.
Croton Landing	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Thursday, Oct. 17.	
Rochester	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Utica	Hon. George M. Robeson.
Fort Edward	Hon. Henry Smith.
Lockport	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Lowville	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Seneca Falls	Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.
Schuylerville, (P. M.)	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck; Hon. B. G. Noble.
Hudson	Hon. J. P. Manning; Gen. John C. Robinson; Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Aurora	Hon. W. B. Woodin.
Mayville	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Buffalo	William H. Johnson.
Waterford	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Riverhead	Gen. Wm. H. Morris; Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Nassau	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. Thomas D. Adams; J. Seaver Page.
Astoria	Hon. Benj. K. Phelps.
Salisbury Corners	H. Clay Hall; Lewis E. Carr.
Northport	Hon. Charles T. Mills; Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
Lafargeville	Frederick G. Gedney; Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Willett	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Attica	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Piermont	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Richville	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Millport	Gen. Jas. R. O'Beirne.
Rockwood	Col. A. S. Wood.
Poughkeepsie	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Monterey	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Pultney	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Roxbury	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Lexington	Col. J. G. McNutt.
West 40th-st. Church, N. Y.	Major Douglass Campbell.
Oyster Bay	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Davenport Centre	Hon. S. F. Miller; J. M. Preston.
Bloomville	Rev. A. Schriver; George Adee.
Plymouth Church	Hon. E. D. Wagner; Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr.
No. 70 Avenue D	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Friday, Oct. 18.	
Medina	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Watertown, P. M.	Hon. George M. Robeson; Gen. John C. Caldwell; Frederick G. Gedney.
Ithaca	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Bay Ridge	Hon. B. Delafield Smith.
Vernon	Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Schenectady	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Cohoes	Hon. Butler G. Noble; Hon. J. P. Manning.
Montgomery	Gen. J. T. Owen.
McGrawville	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Turners	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Fort Leyden	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Ballston Spa	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Genoa	Hon. Wm. B. Woodin.
Andes	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Pleasant Plains	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Babylon	Gen. Wm. H. Morris; Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Elba	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
Ramapo	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Stanford	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Van Ettenville	Gen. Jas. R. O'Beirne.
Valley Stream	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Baldwin's, L. I.	Willitt Demike, Jr.
Mecklenburg	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Bedford	Col. Edward De Forest.
Prattsburg	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Hunter Village	Col. J. G. McNutt.
Harpersfield Centre	Hon. S. F. Miller; J. M. Preston.
North Walton	Hon. D. Wagner; Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr.

Rev. Dr. Prince.—In the New-York *Observer* of March 2, 1870, Rev. Dr. Prince gives his experience at the Colton Dental Association in the Cooper Institute as follows: "I put it to my lips and inhaled three, four, perhaps five times, and then instantly, as it seemed to me, I heard the doctor say, 'There, it's all right.' I was awake, but the five teeth were gone as if by magic, with no sense of feeling, with no knowledge of any operation having been performed. There was no more sense of having been asleep, or of having taken anything, than if it had been a glass of water or a draught of fresh air."—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

BOWEN—FISK.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 8, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Mr. E. H. BOWEN to Miss PAULINE FISK, both of Brooklyn.

BANNING—SCOFIELD.—Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, Ridge Hall, Walden, N. Y., by Rev. N. V. Schoonmaker, S. WALDO BANNING, of New-York, to KATE DE WITT, daughter of the late Augustus H. Scofield, Esq., of Walden.

BAILEY—BATTELLE.—On Thursday, Oct. 10, 1872, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, by Rev. R. W. Howes, MATTHEW A. BAILEY, M. D., to AGNES S., daughter of Charles B. Battelle, of New-York City.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

COLVIN—SENTELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 10, 1872, by Rev. Dr. Paddock, WILLIAM S. COLVIN to MARY E. SENTELL, all of Brooklyn.

DUNCAN—MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. J. H. Boggs, ROBERT DUNCAN to MARY F. MOORE. No cards.

EDWARDS—MURPHY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. Murphy, assisted by Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, GEORGE H. EDWARDS to HATTIE J., daughter and granddaughter of the officiating clergymen. No cards.

HOPKINS—KENT.—At Christ Church, Bay Ridge, on Thursday, Oct. 10, 1872, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., HENRY C. HOPKINS to SUSIE W., daughter of Henry A. Kent.

KIRK—ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 21, by Rev. Samuel Halliday, HENRY M. KIRK to MARIE C., eldest daughter of John Roberts, Jr., both of this City.

LANE—SCRIBNER.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1872, by Rev. F. N. Labriskie, L. EDWIN LANE, of Orange, N. J., and MATILDA SCHUYLER, daughter of the late Edward Scribner.

ROWLAND—FULLER.—On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this City, by Rev. Charles W. Shields, D. D., of Princeton College, H. EDWARDS ROWLAND, of Brooklyn, to ELLA L. FULLER.

STEWART—SOUTHARD.—At Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Albert U. Stanley, JOHN H. STEWART to FANNY W. SOUTHARD, granddaughter of the late Hon. Samuel L. Southard, of New-Jersey.

SIMPSON—SHILTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 9, at the Church of the Holy Savior, by Rev. Washington Rodman, assisted by Rev. Wm. Falwell, JOHN E. SIMPSON, Jr., to FANNY C. SHILTON, both of West Farms, N. Y.

VAN ALSTYNE—PRUYN.—At Kinderhook, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Edward A. Collier, P. E. VAN ALSTYNE, Esq., of Stuyvesant, to Miss MAGGIE PRUYN, of Kinderhook.

WHARTON—GIBSON.—At Montrose on the Hudson, Oct. 10, by Rev. John Campbell Boyd, MARY BOYD WHARTON, daughter of the late Wm. A. Wharton, of Albany, to HANSON C. GIBSON, of New-York.

WRIGHT—RUNK.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Rev. J. S. Lansing, D. D., ANDREW WRIGHT to KATE, only daughter of the late Wm. T. Runk.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 10, MAGGIE TAYLOR ARMSTRONG, in the 21st year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Oct. 12, at 2 P. M.

BIRKBECK.—On Thursday, Oct. 10, of congestion of the lungs, LOUIS HIMELAY BIRKBECK, eldest son of George and Ann Eliza Birkbeck.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his parents, No. 119 East 56th-st., on Monday morning, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock; thence to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

BAYS.—In this City, Wednesday, Oct. 9, JAMES BAYS, in the 67th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Sabbath, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Philips' Church, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker.

CARPENTER.—At Harrison, on Thursday, Oct. 10, ANNIE E., only daughter of Annie E. and the late George W. Carpenter, aged 6 years and 6 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, 12th, (today,) at 2 o'clock, from the homestead of her grandfather, the late John Carpenter. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye Depot on the 11¾ train from New-York.

DEMAREST.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Friday, 11th Oct., CHARITY, wife of Col. A. G. Demarest, in the 48th year of her age.
Funeral services at Tenafly on Sunday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FROST.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 9, JANE L., wife of Horton Frost, in the 68th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Oct. 12, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 83 Vandam-st.

FOO KATE.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Oct. 10, TARBO FOO KATE, a native of Yeddo, Japan.
The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Richard Walsh, Warburton-av., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M.

GATES.—Oct. 10, HENRY B. GATES, son of J. B. Gates.
Funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 14 East 56th-st.

KIRTLAND.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 10, GEORGE W. KIRTLAND, formerly of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y.
The relatives and friends are without further notice requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 21 [illegible]-place, Monday, 14th, at 1 o'clock.

LYON.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 11, WILLIAM PHOEBUS, infant son of Phoebus W. and Sarah J. Lyon.
Notice of funeral Monday.

LYNES.—In this City, Oct. 8, STEPHEN C. LYNES, in the 80th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 St. Mark's-place.

MOODY.—In Greenville, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 9, EMMA E., daughter of Mary and the late Henry Moody.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 174 Madison-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock.

MORAN.—At Brooklyn, after a long illness, on Thursday morning, Oct. 10, DANIEL E. MORAN, in the 51st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MILLER.—Friday, Oct. 11, JANE A., wife of James A. Miller, and daughter of the late Peter A. P. Durando.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

POTT.—At the residence of his parents, No. 123 East 50th-st., on the 10th inst., WALTER GRAHAM, infant son of James and Josephine Hawks Pott, aged 11 months and 6 days.
Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, the 12th inst., upon the arrival of the 1½ P. M. train from New-York.

ROBBINS.—On Friday, Oct. 11, ELISHA ROBBINS, in the 81st year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEABURY.—On Thursday, Oct. 10, at the General Theological Seminary, Rev. SAMUEL SEABURY, D. D., in the 72d year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation in 14th-st., near 7th-av., on Monday, 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

SPALDING.—Oct. 10, JAMES R. SPALDING, in the [illegible] year of his age.
Funeral in Catskill, at 3 P. M., on Monday, Oct. 14. Relatives and members of the Press are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

STEELE.—At Newark, Oct. 9, in his 17th year, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Rev. Dr. Wm. H. and Fanny C. Steele.
Funeral on Saturday, 12th, at 2 o'clock.

SHERWOOD.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 11, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, son of Rev. J. M. Sherwood, aged 28 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Watson Sanford, No. 74 Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Sunday afternoon, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock. The interment will take place at Bloomfield, N. J., Monday, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave Barclay-st. at 10:40 A. M.

TROUP.—On Thursday morning, WM. S. TROUP, in the 86th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 148 East 43d-st., on Sunday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TEN EYCK.—At his residence in Albany, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., JACOB H. TEN EYCK, in the 92d year of his age.

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From the Washington Daily Chronicle.
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POLITICAL.

NATURALIZATION.

The Committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 28 Chambers-st., from now until the 25th day of October, 1872. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the Assembly District Associations and the undersigned Committee:
James W. Farr, No. 11 St. Luke's-place.
Nathan Kingsley, Sr., No. 121 Franklin-st.
Morris Friedsam, No. 59 Madison-st.
Andrew J. Campbell, No. 241 West 11th-st.
Wm. H. Albertson, No. 448 West 24th-st.
G. Joseph Ruch, No. 41 Lexington-av.
Nathan J. Newwitter, No. 234 East 58th-st.
M. FRIEDSAM, Secretary. JAMES W. FARR, Chairman.
AUG. SCHEFFEL, Clerk.

POLITICAL GOODS.
JOSEPH B. PURDY, who for thirty years has made the supply of POLITICAL GOODS and FIRE-WORKS a specialty, offers to furnish all kinds of articles needed in this campaign, whether Flags, Transparencies, Banners, Badges, Torches, Uniforms or Fire-works at the lowest market rates, at No. 38 Maiden-lane, New-York.

GO TO HEAD-QUARTERS FOR Patent Open-work Grant and Wilson Banners, Transparencies, Flags, Parade Banners, &c. W. B. COBB, sign-painter, No. 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 130 Fulton-st., near B'dway.

YOUNG MEN'S MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION, XVIIITH WARD.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held at the Medical College Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, when an entire new staff of officers is to be elected, and action will be taken in accordance with last night's meeting of the General Association.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet at head-quarters, Numan's Hall, No. 515 6th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1872, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT S. NEWTON, President. JAMES A. ROSS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A meeting of this Council will be held at Oriental Hall, No. 201 East 18th-st., corner of 3d-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. WM. H. NEILSON, President. SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

ALL KINDS PARADE BANNERS, Lanterns, Flags, Transparencies, Net-work Banners, Portraits and Designs on hand and to order at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Painters, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York.

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CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. BUSSMAN & CO.

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CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New-York,
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $25; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 12, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 6½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, proprietor of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, for the cure of consumption, has now completed arrangements, in compliance with the numerous requests of consumptives and their friends residing in this City, so as to be able to consult and advise with them personally. The Doctor, as has been already announced, will re-occupy his old rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., where his patients in this City and vicinity can consult him at stated intervals. His first visit will be on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 23d and 24th inst., when patients will be received and advised free of charge; but for a thorough examination by the Respirometer the price is $5. This instrument will detect the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs; by it can be readily determined whether the disease is tubercular, bronchial, or only a sympathetic affection of the bronchial tubes, which is often mistaken for pulmonary consumption, but which is caused by a torpid liver.

WEDDING NOTES, ENVELOPES AND cards, new styles, by A. DEMAREST, Practical Engraver, No. 182 Broadway. Ball cards, fine note-paper, monograms, seals, &c.

PATENTS.—GOOD VALID PATENTS ARE what inventors want. BROWN & ALLEN, No. [illegible] Broadway, office *American Artisan*, have had twenty-seven years' experience. Patent laws and advice free.

PROF. LISTER, (REAL) ASTROLOGER, from Boston, where he was located twenty-six years, can be consulted at No. 74 Lexington-av., near 25th-st.; time of birth wanted. For further information please call or send for a circular.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Friday, Oct. 11,) sales of City real estate were made as follows: By James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and full lot, situated on the north side of East Sixty-eighth-street, 175 feet west of Fourth-avenue; sold to Joseph E. McCormick for $11,500 over and above incumbrances of $32,815, making the total price realized $44,315. The house is new, expensively built, and at the sum disposed of the property was very cheap. By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a decree similar to above, James N. Piper, Esq., referee, the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house and lot—latter 16.8 by 93.11—No. 54 West Ninth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; sold subject to a mortgage of $13,500 for $5,600 additional; total price, $19,100; purchaser, George Starr. By Winans, Sands & Garrettson, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Stephen Hahn, Esq., referee, a four-story frame and brick house, (first story brick,) and lot on Manhattan-street, north side, west of Tenth-avenue, sold to Chas. J. Goeller for $6,550. No other sales were made. In regard to the other legal auction noticed for yesterday in charge of Joseph McGuire, involving the sale of a house and lot in West Thirty-fourth-street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue, heretofore several times adjourned, we learn that the suit has been arranged, and the property, for the present, withdrawn from the public market. The market on the street, yesterday, was quiet, but business for the week closes with a good feeling, and with evident signs of improvement as the season advances. We shall, as usual, on Monday publish a full list of the sales proposed for the coming week, as well as a general review of the business transacted for the past six business days.

The auction held at Inglewood, Queens County, Long Island, on Thursday, Oct. 10, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at which, by order of Col. A. M. Ward, trustee, an extensive line of lots was advertised for sale, was a brilliant success, all the lots, 220 in number, being sold at prices ranging from $65 to $225 apiece. Bidding was more spirited, if anything, than at any of the numerous sales heretofore held by Mr. Johnson during this season, at this place, and the result was satisfactory to the owners of the realty and to all parties interested. Particulars, with names of purchasers, will be found below. Mr. Sheldon, who purchased the homestead, with nineteen lots, was, after the sale, offered $500 advance for his investment. This entire property, consisting of forty-one acres, was, we are informed, sold a few years since for $15,000, and the former owner purchased at Thursday's auction nineteen lots, containing about one and a half acres, for which he paid $2,500. At the conclusion of the Ward sale Mr. Johnson sold thirty-two additional lots, located on the Queen's property on Stewart's new railway, at figures about equal to those above noted. The 252 lots in all sold brought together the sum of $23,658. The buyers were nearly all from this City and Brooklyn, with one or two from Queens and Greenpoint. In reference to the sale of improved property at Jersey City, N. J., by A. M. Gibson, on Thursday, we have received no report, and are, therefore, in ignorance as to the result.

For today at the Exchange the legal sale by Joseph McGuire of tenement property, on Columbia-street, near Rivington, is announced; also legal sale by James M. Miller, of the business property known as No. 199 Church-street. At Rye, Westchester County, on the premises at 12 o'clock, E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court order, will offer at auction a house and lot located on Grace Church-street.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Oct. 11, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 4-story and basement b. s. h. s. h. and l., East 68th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 25x100.5..$44,315

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 4-story English basement b. s. h. and l., No. 54 West 9th-st., s. s., 185.11 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 16.8x93.11..$19,100

By Winans, Sands & Garrettson.

1 4-story frame and brick h. and l., Manhattan-st., n. s., 311.3 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 23.5x100, house 38 ft. deep..$6,550

Suburban Sales, Thursday, Oct. 10.

INGLEWOOD, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

19 lots and house, block No. 1, Nos. 39 to 57 inclusive; W. E. Sheldon
4 lots, block No. 2, Nos. 31 to 34 inclusive; Daniel A. Bower
4 lots, block No. 2, Nos. 35 to 38 inclusive; James Burroughs
2 lots, block No. 2, Nos. 58 to 59 inclusive; Mrs. Wm. Bowers
2 lots, block No. 2, Nos. 60 to 61 inclusive; Wm. Pearce
5 lots, block No. 2, Nos. 62 to 66 inclusive; Wm. Pearce
7 lots, block No. 2, Nos. 67 to 73 inclusive; J. T. Hildreth
2 lots, block No. 2, Nos. 74 to 75 inclusive; Daniel A. Bower
10 lots, block No. 3, Nos. 22 to 30 and 79 to 80 inclusive; Arthur O'Connor
4 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive; Benjamin Carpenter
17 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 5 to 21, inclusive; Benjamin Carpenter
7 lots, block No. 5, Nos. 86 to 88 and 115 to 118; W. Bach
4 lots, block No. 5, Nos. 89 to 90 and 113 and 114; Mrs. E. Decker
4 lots, block No. 5, Nos. 91 and 92 and 111 and 112; Richard Manvell
4 lots, block No. 5, Nos. 93 to 96 and 107 to 110; Mrs. E. Decker
8 lots, block No. 5, Nos. 97 to 102, inclusive; Francis Clark
4 lots, block No. 5, Nos. 103 to 106, inclusive; Wm. Pearce
34 lots, block No. 6, Nos. 119 to 152, inclusive; J. T. Hildreth
10 lots, block No. 7, Nos. 153 to 162, inclusive; J. Burroughs
4 lots, block No. 7, Nos. 163 to 166, inclusive; J. T. Hildreth
4 lots, block No. 7, Nos. 167 to 170, inclusive; Francis Keefe
4 lots, block No. 8, Nos. 171 to 174, inclusive; Conn. Johannes
4 lots, block No. 7, Nos. 175 to 178, inclusive; J. T. Hildreth
10 lots, block No. 7, Nos. 179 to 188, inclusive; J. Burroughs
4 lots, block No. 8, Nos. 189 to 192, inclusive; James Creed
4 lots, block No. 8, Nos. 193 to 196, inclusive; J. T. Hildreth
4 lots, block No. 8, Nos. 197 to 200, inclusive; D. A. Bower
10 lots, block No. 8, Nos. 201 to 210, inclusive; J. A. Jillson
8 lots, block No. 8, Nos. 211 to 218, inclusive; W. H. Hollis
4 lots, block No. 8, Nos. 218 to 221, inclusive; Arthur O'Connor
4 lots, Nos. 553 to 556; Benjamin Lewis
14 lots, Nos. 44 to 47 and 571 to 580; Benjamin Lewis
4 lots, Nos. 48 to 51, inclusive; W. P. Harbinger
4 lots, Nos. 581 to 584, inclusive; W. P. Harbinger
6 lots, Nos. 585 to 590, inclusive; W. Bach

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

[illegible]

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

[illegible]

LEASES RECORDED.

Pearl-st., No. 74, 10 years, per year..$2,500
28th-st., No. 107, West, 3½ years, per year..1,500
2d-av., s. e. corner 68th-st., 5 years, per year..1,800

Proposed New Buildings.

During the week ending Thursday, Oct. 10, plans for the erection of the following new buildings in this City have been submitted for approval at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Ten apartment dwellings, Second-avenue, east side, block front, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, 20 by 58, four stories; Valentine Vandewater, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, north side, 325 feet east of Avenue A, 18.9 by 56, two stories; E. B. Stead, owner.

One first-class dwelling, West Fifty-fourth-street, north side, 407.5 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 23.7 by 75, three stories; W. A. Hammond, M. D., owner.

Two tenement-houses, Second-avenue, east side, sixty feet north of Eighty-fifth-street, 20 by 64, four stories; Henry Harris, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Six first-class dwellings, East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, south side, 107.5 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 17 by 44, three stories; David C. Coburn, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, East Thirty-third-street, north side, 100 feet west of First-avenue, 16.8 by 40, three stories; Anthony Mowbray, owner.

Two apartment dwellings, West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 20 by 60, four stories; Wm. Kallery, owner.

One tenement-house, West Thirty-eighth-street, south side, 125 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 48, five stories; Mr. Firth, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 469 West Thirteenth-street, 25 by 48, four stories; Wm. Reis, Jr., owner.

One tenement-house, No. 11 Third-street, 25 by 85, five stories; L. George, owner.

One tenement-house, West Fortieth-street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 50, three stories; Andrew Ewald, owner.

One brewery, Nos. 266 and 268 William-street, 24.4 by 30, three stories; Adrian Feyh, owner.

One storage-house, No. 30 Vesey-street, 26 by 88, five stories; Henry J. Meyer, owner.

One ice-house, East Fifty-fifth-street, south side, 125 feet west of Third-avenue, 51.10 by 70.5, five stories; Hoffman & Merkel, owners.

One ice-house, between First and Second avenues, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, 25 by 40, two stories; Jacob Robinson, Turtle Bay Brewery, owner.

Two slaughter-houses, East Forty-seventh-street, north side, eighty feet east of First-avenue, front and rear buildings, 70 by 40, two stories; Henry Eimer, owner.

One storage-house, West Thirty-fifth-street, north side, 175 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 30 by 98.9, one story; J. Walker, owner.

One stable and carriage-house, First-avenue, east side, seventy-five feet north of Forty-seventh-street, 25 by 60, two stories; Henry Eimer, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One tenement-house, Lawrence-street, north side, 175 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 30, three stories; Patrick Troy, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending with Thursday, Oct. 10, the following structures in this City have been reported at the Department of Buildings as unsafe in the particulars noted:

Building east side Park-avenue, 100 feet south of Forty-second-street, unsafe stone lintels over first-story front; James E. Shaw, owner.

No. 540 West Twenty-seventh-street, unsafe front wall; Mr. Nesmith, owner.

Junction Canal and Walker streets, unsafe generally; Anderson Bogert, owner.

No. 126 Walker-street, unsafe generally; Anderson Bogert, owner.

No. 59 Baxter-street, unsafe generally; Joseph Fleischl, owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY,
NO. 8 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 230 West 58th-st., near Broadway, 20x53x100.5. Apply to OWNER, next door, or at No. 151 West 28th-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
IN LARGE PLOTS
FOR SALE,
AND SINGLE LOTS
IN STREETS AND AVENUES.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

A PERFECT GEM OF A HOUSE.—Elegantly frescoed throughout, Murray Hill, near Park-av.; brown stone, four stories, high stoop; must be seen to be appreciated; we have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most attractive houses in the City; and will be sold with or without the furniture at a great bargain and upon liberal terms.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL SMALL FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone houses on 61st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. (choicest location in the City;) finished with rich cabinet work, plate-glass windows, cabinet mantels, mirrors, wainscoting and blinds. Apply to D. & J. JARDINE, Architects, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE 5TH-AV., BEtween 45th and 46th sts., an elegant residence, 25x70x100, newly finished and furnished throughout in the most tasteful and elaborate manner by the celebrated Pottier & Stymus Company. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

A FULL FRONT (FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone well-finished well-built well-decorated dwelling, in superb order, Murray Hill, near 35th-st., for sale at $40,000; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

MURRAY HILL, CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., near 42d-st.—For sale, a very desirable four-story house, 22.6x55x100, in complete order; can be bought at a reasonable figure.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—MADISON-SQUARE, to close an estate; No. 13 East 26th-st., north side Madison-square; lot 20x197½ feet, with front on 27th-st. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A HANDsome new three-story brown-stone house, built in a superior manner by day's work. Apply on the premises, No. 145 East 36th-st., to A. KENNEDY & SON, Builders.

GRAMERCY PARK.—AN ELEGANT house and stable for sale low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY IN Brooklyn, a small amount of cash, balance on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to CHARLES S. WHITE, No. 160 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU LIVE IN
PART OF A HOUSE
and would like a House to yourself near your business, by pleasant travel, buy one or two lots in or near
GARDEN PARK,
WHITESTONE, L. I.,
at private sale, upon payment of only
$10 PER MONTH,
WITHOUT INTEREST,
at from $250 to $300 per Lot. Obtain a building loan from AUG. F. WEEKES, Esq., or the WHITESTONE SAVINGS BANK, and by next April stop paying rent, and have a home as near the City Hall as 70th-st., by forty-one trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to midnight.
Call on H. VAN SICLEN, No. 122 Nassau-st., get free passes, visit the property. Ask for Mr. R. E. HOPKINS at Whitestone Depot.

$100 PER MONTH.—FOR SALE OR to let, most convenient suburb, thirty-eight minutes from foot of Liberty-st. Express trains, low fares; neat twelve-room cottage, marble mantles, furnace, storm doors, gas, hot and cold water; edge of town, near three depots. Apply at West Elizabeth Station, (800 feet distant,) to OWNER, Post-office Box No. 285 New-York City.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT, LONG ISLAND.—A large manufacturing property with capacious buildings, 100 horse-power engine, boilers, shaftings, &c., &c.; eighth to ten lots of ground, the rent of which is $3,750 per annum. The property is eminently adapted for any manufacturing business; grist mill, chemicals, brewery, paint-mill, &c., &c. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the eastern slope of Englewood, N. J., containing four and a quarter acres under good cultivation and fully fruited, stable and coach-house, &c.; house contains twelve rooms, with modern improvements; one of the most desirable locations in the town. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR MANUfactories, Rope-walks Building Associations, 620 lots on Newtown Creek, with bulkhead water-front, adjoining Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; for sale or lease in blocks or together, very low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., climate equal to Minnesota; handsome residences from $3,000 to $20,000; terms easy. R. F. SMALL, No. 111 Liberty-st.

NORTH NEW-YORK AND MORRISania lots, singly or in plots, on avenues and cross streets, for sale; $1,000 and upward. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERties situated on and near the East River, Sound, and new railroads now being built, for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—5,000 acres Minnesota land, at $1 50 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—HANDSOME residence and grounds at Elizabeth. Address LEO, Box No. 5,123.

ORANGE.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE houses for sale or to rent by S. M. LONG, adjoining "Brick Church" Depot.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

TO RENT.

Fifth-av., near 13d-st., store and lofts in buildings now being altered, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of December or January.

They will be rented together or separately.

Two stores and basements; bay windows in each store, and on the second floors; rooms for offices on the third and fourth floors. The upper floors can be arranged to suit the wants of a photographist, or for artists.

Plans of the building can be seen at the office of Carl Pfeiffer, No. 113 Broadway.

For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st., Union-square.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT LOW—STORE AND DWELling, No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st., very eligible location for second-class trade. Also, two three-story brick tenements, suitable for fifteen families; freshly painted and cleaned.
JAMES PRICE, No. 300 Hudson-st.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST. TO LET—At moderate rent, with immediate possession; excellent location for metal, paper or other trade. JAMES PRICE, No. 300 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR ONE OR FIVE years, workshop, 25 feet front, 40 deep, fourth floor, with water and water-closets, in No. 3 Extra-place; $15 a month. Inquire at [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SUBURBAN CHEF D'ŒUVRE:

CULMINATING TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON!

Estate of the Late EDWARD RICHMOND.

The Most Extensive and Elegant on Long Island.

Scenes must be beautiful that, daily viewed,
Their charms please ever and are oft renewed.
Each day some novel beauty to explore,
To find it daily lovelier than before.
By nature blessed, adorned by art and wealth,
A very Paradise of ease and health.
A home of quiet, happiness and peace,
Where tranquil pleasures with each day increase.
To such a home we bid all come who will,
Amid the sunny lands of Richmond Hill.

FIRST GRAND AUCTION SALE OF

400 CHOICE LOTS,

AND EXQUISITE VILLA SITES

Ever sold in the original and elegant

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.,

ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1872,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M., ON THE PREMISES.

This elegant suburb,

RIGIDLY RESTRICTED AGAINST NUISANCES,

Comprises 280 acres, regarded by connoisseurs as the most picturesque and beautiful, most tastefully and elegantly adorned by art. Only seven miles from South Seventh-street Ferry. Thirty minutes by South-Side Railroad, DOUBLE TRACK. Commutation 25 less than stage fare. Intersected by two steam railroads, the Jamaica and East New-York Horse Railroad, and Myrtle-avenue and Jamaica turnpike. By all odds the handsomest and healthiest suburb of New-York. Twenty elegant modern villas already erected.

Sale Absolute. Titles Perfect. Terms Easy. Sixty Per Cent. Three Years.

The usual hospitalities will be extended.
GRAPULLA'S BAND! HARRISON'S ENTERTAINMENT!
A FINE COLLATION! SPLENDID TENT! AND FREE EXCURSION!

Lovely homes and splendid investment.
For Free Excursion Tickets, before or on the day of sale, full descriptive maps, &c., apply to O. B. FOWLER, on the premises, R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, or to
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

SECOND GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
300 CHOICE VILLA PLOTS
AND FOUR BEAUTIFUL HOUSES,
IN THE
CITY OF PATERSON.
TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1872,
AT 1½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

This property is the finest ever offered at auction. Only fifty minutes from City Hall, New-York, by Erie or New-Jersey Midland Railroad, and only five minutes distant from either. Avenues seventy feet wide, graded and sewered. A line of horse-cars running through the property secures easy and comfortable connection with all parts of the city. Situation unsurpassed, with extensive and picturesque views. Terms unusually liberal. Sale absolute. Title perfect.

Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M., foot of Chambers and West 23d sts.

For maps and passes apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., or to Morris Reno, Manager, No. 22 Dey-st.; P. S. Eckhardt, No. 618 9th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT COLD SPRING ON THE HUDSON RIVER, AND VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND GREENWICH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot on west side of Washington-st., between Murray and Warren sts., and known as No. 226½. Lot 18 [illegible] feet 8 inches.

GREENWICH-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot on west side of Greenwich-st., between Duane and Jay sts., and known as No. 294. Lot 24x80 feet.

COLD SPRING ON THE HUDSON, OPPOSITE WEST POINT.

An elegant country-seat situate at Cold Spring on the Hudson River, with four acres of ground. The house is three story and basement, [illegible] feet, built in the most thorough and substantial manner, filled in with brick, with foundation of cut granite. The house has modern improvements, such as gas, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath, stationary basins, bells, &c., is frescoed and in fine order. The grounds are laid out in garden and lawn, well stocked with both large and small fruits, and a fine growth of forest trees. There is on the premises a barn, carriage-house, ice-house and hennery.

The location is one of the most delightful on the Hudson River, and commands both river and inland views, which for beauty and grandeur cannot be surpassed.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

LITIZ SPRINGS HOTEL AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold by the undersigned on FRIDAY, Oct. 18, 1872, at Litiz, the famous summer resort and hotel property known as the "Litiz Springs Hotel," G. T. GREIDER, proprietor. This valuable property is situated in the Moravian village of Litiz, Lancaster County, Penn., and consists of two large buildings, the one a three-story brick, and the other a four-story frame house, the two combining a frontage of 180 feet on Main and Broad sts.; wide verandahs encircle the second and third stories of the frame building. The capacity is for 250 guests; its patronage is well established, it being a resort for boarders from all principal cities. The property is in good repair, and contains within itself every detail of an extensive arrangement for a hotel and boarding-house establishment. The springs are located near the hotel. Shaded walks leading to the grounds. Railroad and express facilities from all principal cities are regular and safe. New and extensive stabling are connected with the property. Terms on day of sale will be made known by
WILLIAM EVANS, } Assignees.
JOHN EVANS, }
LITIZ, Oct. 3, 1872.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

LAST CHANCE.
FINAL CLEARING OUT OF LOTS,
TO CLOSE UP THE MICKLE ESTATE, AT
BAYSIDE, L. I.
40 CHOICE LOTS AND SPLENDID WATER-FRONTS,
THE SPACIOUS AND COSTLY MANSION, AND A COTTAGE ORNEE,
BY PEREMPTORY ORDER OF JAMES BLACKWELL,
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

Only twenty-eight MINUTES from farres and forty MINUTES from City Hall.

Commutation less than STAGE-FARE. Finest RAILROAD in AMERICA.

HEALTH, beauty, accessibility, BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING.

Over 1,000 lots already sold. THIS IS THE LAST CHANCE.

Lots have been resold at 30 PER CENT. ADVANCE.

No opportunity like the present. Think of it. DECIDE QUICK.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "If everybody's foresights were as good as their hindsights, all would be rich."

DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE NOW.

Is THERE ANY PLACE where men live longer, Wives are happier, children healthier, than BAYSIDE!

No spot on earth to dear as home,
And sweeter still when paid for;
And all who see the Bayside lands
Say, "Homes are what they're made for."

Then come once more with Johnson, friend,
Take prudent men's advice;
Come, buy a home, while yet you may,
At your own auction price.

STAND NOT UPON THE ORDER OF GOING, BUT GO to this last sale at Bayside. IT MUST BE SOLD.

Next Spring property will be 20 PER CENT. HIGHER.

GRAPULLA'S BAND, HARRISON'S FUNNY-ISMS AND COLLATION.

For FREE EXCURSION-CARDS, Maps and information, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL-st. and leasehold property on Henry-st. at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CANAL-STREET.—The five and a half-story marble front store and lot, situate on the north side of Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., and known as No. [illegible]

HENRY-STREET.—The two and a half-story brick house and lease of lot, situate on the southerly side of Henry-st., between Market and Catherine sts., and known as No. 22.

The lease, which is the same as those given by the Rutgers estate, expires May 1, 1881. Annual ground rent, $250. Contains usual covenants for renewal, or improvements to be paid for.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 112TH AND 113TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET.—Three lots on the north side of 112th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 2d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-STREET.—Four lots situate on the south side of 113th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 2d-av.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND unfurnished—
On East 17th-st., four story, high stoop, brick.
On East 12th-st., three story, English basement, brick.
On West 23d-st., three story, Mansard roof, brown stone.
On West [illegible]-st., four story, brown stone, English basement.
On West [illegible]-st., three story, high stoop, brick.
On East 40th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
On East 53d-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
On West 53d-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
On 5th-av., five story, French basement, brick.
On Lexington-av., near 53d-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 22 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND ELEGANT COUNtry-seat, fully and elegantly furnished, situated at Fort Washington, on high ground, and commanding extensive views; fine and complete set of outbuildings and blooded stock; to let for two or three years to a first-class private family at $5,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT FULLY FURNISHED—NO. 31 Park-av., north-east corner 35th-st., to a strictly private family only, for the Winter or till May, 1873, the owner being abroad. Apply to LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE ON MURRAY HILL —Fifth-av. furnished house and stable, a fifty-feet-wide corner house and stable to let furnished, for one, two and three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON, for the Winter, a gentleman's residence, fully furnished, and having all modern conveniences; terms moderate. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET IN WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—Two good frame houses, ten rooms each, splendidly located on Palisade-av., near Fulton-st.; horse cars every fifteen minutes; thirty minutes walk to Hoboken Ferry; rent very low to May 1. Apply to JOHN G. SYMS, Palisade-av., foot of Hoboken-st.

HOUSE IN FLUSHING TO LET.—The large mansion of the late Silas Hicks, on Whitestone-av., with stables, garden, &c. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. R. COCK, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO RENT—THE ST. JULIAN HOTEL, SITuated on the corner of Washington-place and Mercer-st., suitable for a first-class hotel; possession given immediately. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—DOWN-TOWN, FULL FRONT high-stoop house, with every improvement and convenience; in fine order; with possession.
JAMES PRICE, No. 300 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house wanted by a gentleman and wife, no family, for six or eight months from Nov. 1; above 27th-st., on or near 5th or Madison avs. Address Post-office Box No. 800.

HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD HOUSE, furnished, centrally located, or would buy a complete set of furniture of a genteel residence. Apply to R. W. WHEATCROFT, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the Winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. Lidgerwood, Agent, 758 B'way, N. Y. Louis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.
Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Money deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from OCT. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
JOHN F. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 10 will bear interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1872.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 21st of October next.

Interest on scrip stock to the 30th September inst., at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, will be paid at the same time.

The transfer-books will be closed from Monday, the 30th inst., to Tuesday, the 22d proximo.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share, payable on and after Nov. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Nov. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
WILL COMMENCE OCT. 5.

Twice a week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and
ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st., and 7th-av.
Mr. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Instruction commences SATURDAY, Nov. 2. For children at 10 A. M.; for families 4, and gentlemen 8 P. M. Send for circular.

C. E. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 89 State, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose twenty-five cent stamp for a revised edition of the Dancers' Assistant.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA

AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 per Ct.

GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE 40TH PARALLEL, FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 152 miles, through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 60,000 acres of Farming lands.

$1,400,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN ALREADY EXPENDED ON THIS ROAD, of which thirty miles in Illinois are finished and in operation. Fifty-five miles more, completing the Western Division, Decatur to the Coal Fields, will be completed this Fall, and the whole road in 1873.

Upward of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more are pledged to the enterprise, partly by counties, towns and individuals along the line, but chiefly by wealthy capitalists, among whom are W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION,) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia, and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in *Gold, free of Government Tax.* Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on Gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
No. 14 Wall-st.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,
AND
Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Price 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES,
NEW-ROCHELLE AND NO. 1 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital $200,000 00
Surplus, Oct. 1, 1872, $400,540 00

INSURES STORES, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARM PROPERTY, including live stock, at customary rates. Agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

GEO. J. PENFIELD, President.
WM. H. BOWNE, Treasurer.
GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
HENRY GRIFFEN, Assistant Secretary.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND THE PRESIDENT NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1872.

To the President of the New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith you will find an advertisement taken from the DAILY TIMES, referring to a communication from the President of the "Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company" of Illinois, giving notice, as "required by law," that the Second Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Company, would not, after the 1st September next, be exchanged for the first preferred shares of the Company, as was agreed in the articles of consolidation with the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad Company of Dec. 14, 1865.

I was not aware, gentlemen, that your by-laws demanded the notice given you, or that such a notice would in any wise impair contracts made in good faith between railroad corporations; and I would therefore most respectfully protest against your honorable body taking action under and by virtue of the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company, repudiating the rights of the Second Mortgage bondholders of the Company, as presented to you by the President of the Company for your notice and action. The bonds referred to are not only a second mortgage upon the Western Division, but cover the entire franchise of the Company, and all its valuable rolling stock, real estate, machine shops, machinery, elevators and depot buildings, subject only to the first mortgages on the Eastern and Western Divisions, being only $14,000 per mile upon a completed road of 230 miles, which cost $30,000 per mile to construct and equip, and is convertible into a consolidated first mortgage bond, executed on the 2d of May, 1870, to retire all the first and second mortgages, and pay off the floating debt and provide for additional equipment, and which were unanimously placed on your Board list this Spring, and are now marketable at your Board.

The holders of the second mortgage bonds will, nevertheless, exchange their bonds for the first preferred shares of the Company, which were authorized to be issued agreeable to act of consolidation by the Legislature of Illinois, February 9, 1869, when it shall be for their interest to do so.

CHARLES L. FROST,
For Self and other Second Mortgage Bondholders.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, COMMITTEE ON SECURITIES, NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1872.

Charles L. Frost, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of Aug. 30 to the New York Stock Exchange has been referred by the Governing Committee to this Committee.

The matters and things of which said letter treats are entirely between the T., P. & W. R. R. Co. and its stock and bondholders, and do not require any action on the part of the Stock Exchange.

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD BRANDON, Chairman.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 17th inst. Poll open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.

THE

Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are seven feet in depth, a large business will be created so soon as cheap transportation is assured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty Miles from Jacksonville to Virden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

When desired, the bonds will be registered with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

ELEVEN PER CENT.
INVESTMENT.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,
7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED
AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption on the principal and interest of each and every bond."

THE
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
BY
SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing
WALLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

REVENUE STAMPS
REDEEMED IN CASH.
DAVID H. ANTHONY,
Post-office Box No. 4,478, [illegible] New-York.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1872.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 1872, at 12 M. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HOME AND ADRIATIC
INSURANCE STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, 10TH-AV., 53D AND 54TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, corner 10th-av. and 53d and 54th sts.
HENRY W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 16th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1872.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
[illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 90 and Accrued Interest.

Issue $20,000 to the mile, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. This enterprise is undertaken with subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44 miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of 55 miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about 150 miles, with the exception of 5 miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the ensuing year.

The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the proposed Boston, Rome and Oswego Railroad, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is..$194,319,059
Annual production is..31,492,340

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by,

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.
For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GUARDIAN
ASSURANCE CO., OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital,
$10,000,000 Gold.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER $14,000,000 GOLD.

ASSETS liable for Fire losses, OVER $6,000,000 GOLD.

NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES UPON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, AT REASONABLE RATES.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 60 WALL-ST.
FRANKLIN H. CARTER, Manager.

A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR
TRUST FUNDS.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New-York, secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on the splendid GRANITE BUILDING, now nearly completed, called THE MASONIC HALL, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York. Mortgage, $800,000; interest payable March 15 and Sept. 15, coupons attached. Cost of land and building over ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. For sale by

O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 NEW-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, on Saturday, the 21st day of September, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts [illegible]
Overdrafts [illegible]
Due from banks [illegible]
Real estate [illegible]
Cash items, viz.: bank notes, &c. [illegible]
Loss and expense account 2,314 40
Assets not included under either of the above heads, viz.:
New-York State bonds 5,000 00
New-Jersey State bonds 5,000 00
Total [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital [illegible]
Profits [illegible]
Due depositors on demand [illegible]
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividend unpaid [illegible]
Total [illegible]

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.

JOHN ENGLIS, President, and CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier of Eleventh Ward Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 21st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JOHN ENGLIS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 11th day of October, 1872.
WILLIAM LYON, Notary Public N. Y. County.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.
For sale at par and interest by
FISK, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.
Investment securities a specialty.

WALLER MURRAY HAS MADE APPLIcation to the Board of Health for permit to slaughter sheep at No. [illegible] West 41st-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHORAL SCHOOL OF CHRIST CHURCH.

Corner of 34th-st. and 4th-av. (entrance on 4th-st.).

CLASS FOR BOYS, SATURDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, under charge of JAMES PEARCE, organist at Christ church, late of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, and E. STEPHEN GUTLHE, Mus. Doc., organist at Christ Church, New-York.

CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, (basses and tenors), SATURDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, under charge of M. W. WHITNEY, of Boston.

Boys and young men with voices susceptible of cultivation, who will give their services for a stated time, after instruction in the choirs of Christ Church, will receive musical instruction from the most competent masters, in addition, private lessons and public rehearsals, by application at the music-room of Christ Church, (entrance 34th-st.) at the above hours.

Mr. WHITNEY will receive a limited number of scholars in singing. Address him at the church.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening a short third service and lecture on the New Testament. Subject—*The Gospels and their Writers.*

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 34th-st. and 4th-av.—SUNDAY, Oct. 13, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach, MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on "Ministering Spirits of God to the Heir of Salvation," and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on "The Hearth." At evening service all seats free.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY, CORNER 29th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORESTER, trance speaker, lectures on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Spirit-mediums and the Visions of Swedenborg.* At 7½ P. M. "Free Love, 10 chap., 7-10 verses—*Let T. Week Unto the Angels*, etc. Children's Lyceum, 12 M.

A FOURTH LECTURE ON THE BIBLE, Caves of the Bible," SUNDAY, at 10½, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Convenient for residents and hotels down-town. Strangers welcome.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington, Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Rev. A. J. LEVI, a converted Jew, will preach at night at 7½. All invited.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York; Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

A BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. M. R. DENISON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 13, at this Church, West 44th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be celebrated at 3½ P. M.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.; Rev. J. PARKER, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 P. M. Seats all free.

AT THE WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., the Pastor, Rev. WM. J. ROBERTSON, will preach in SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

CHARLES T. GOODWIN AND R. F. CUMMING will address the Indian Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 36th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings are free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, South side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Adams'. Several addresses may be expected.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Rev. S. HOLLAND CLARK, of Rhode Island, will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av.; Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, 11th-st., near Avenue D, between 5th and 6th avs.; Rev. G. F. RICHTER, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission of the Union; J. H. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. There is room for visitors.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d-av., Rev. ROBERT BLOOM, Pastor.—Divine service may be expected on SABBATH, Oct. 13th, at 10½ A. M. Communion service at 7½ P. M.

FORSYTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near Canal.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. HARRISON, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting in the chapel, 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—OUR LORD'S DAY, Rev. J. N. DOWNEY, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH next in the hall corner of 4th-st. and 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament of our Lord's Supper after morning service. Come.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 126 West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERMES, Rector.—Divine service in FRENCH on SUNDAY EVENING, at 10½ A. M.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor elect, preaches MORNING and EVENING at the new Hall, 125th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. Weekly prayer-meeting FRIDAY EVENINGS, closing with a short lecture. All cordially invited.

LECTURE—BY REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, (of Brooklyn.) Subject—*November 4 Co.*, at the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1872. Admission (gentlemen) 50 cents. Ladies free. Tickets to be had at No. 805 Broadway.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.—O. H. LIVINGSTONE, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Soul of Truth in Error.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHARLES. Communion service after morning sermon.

MRS. ALDERDICE WILL PREACH THE gospel of Christ in the Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, at 2 P. M. and at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Fulton and William sts.—Preaching every SABBATH MORNING at 10½, EVENING 7½. MONDAY EVENING, 7½, singing, or praise-meeting. FRIDAY EVENING, 7½, prayer-meeting. In this church is where the Union-street noon daily prayer-meeting is held.

NEW-YORK POST SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Oathanum and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. N. D. MURPHY. Also preaching at the Tombs, No. 76 Water-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. O. H. STOWELL, and No. 127 West-st., at 8½ P. M., by Rev. WATSON B. MILLARD.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. GERR, Bangor, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. C. K. TRUE. Class-meeting and strangers' welcome. The 104th anniversary of the dedication of this church will be celebrated SABBATH, Oct. 27, by appropriate services, which will be duly announced.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ISRAEL, AND LAMB, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, D. D., Pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Some free seats and strangers are all invited.

PEW NO. 163, IN DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, East 43d-st. and Madison-av.—For sale, price $600; not exceeding $650. Apply by note to No. 296 Madison-av.

REV. A. L. CHAPIN, D. D., PRESIDENT of Beloit College, Wisconsin, will preach SUNDAY, the 13th, in the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Clinton-st., corner Amity, morning and evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½. The public are invited.

REV. O. G. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 42d-st., near 4th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

RESURRECTION.—REV. C. A. G. BRIGHEAM will preach on this subject of the Catholic Apostolic Church, in Masonic Hall, between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. S. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Washington-square Hall, corner of Washington-square and Sixth-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. A. J. F. SEMMENDE, OF YONKERS, will preach in the Trinity Baptist Church, 126½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, OF New-York, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-st. and Jersey-av., Jersey City, on 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. JOHN S. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. A. J. P. McCLENEHAN, OF YONKERS, will preach at the Church, Park-st., corner Washington-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 13.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 15th and 16th sts. Communion service on SABBATH, Oct. 13. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. CALHOUN, of Philadelphia, Penn. All are cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 9TH-st., near Washington and 4th-sts.; Rev. W. R. CARROLL, Rector.—Divine services on SUNDAY, 10½ and 7½; Sunday-school, 2½. Subject for Sunday morning—*The Best Prophetic Book.* Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE GROVE.—AN EXCURSION will take place to this camp-ground on THURSDAY next. The steamer Silas Hinckes will leave Pier No. 28, at 9½ A. M., and will at fifteen minutes before, return at 3 P. M. In the afternoon, if stormy, the excursion will take place the next fair day.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, CORNER 5th-av. and 21st-st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. P. ROGERS, has returned from Europe and will preach every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 57TH AND Madison-av.—Rev. ALEX. McKENZIE, Rector.—SUNDAY service Oct. 13, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 2½ o'clock P. M. Subject of evening sermon—*Words Spoken of the Lord.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST. NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 8 A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and for deaf-mutes at 3 P. M., and Rev. SAMUEL BURI, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching Oct. 13 at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. T. WALL. Seats free. Evening sermon for the young.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, and at 7½ in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. FOSS, D. D.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity-st.—Communion on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. SYLVIS L. DANNER, Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 34-av. and 10th-st., Rev. J. R. KEDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hour. Seats free in the evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Sixth-av.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. H. BUNCH. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 5th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. EDWIN O. HOLT, D. D., Presiding Elder of the New-York District, New-York Conference, and at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. W. P. ADAMS. Trustees is attendance to welcome and seat strangers.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. JOHN KAY, of Scotland, Pastor elect, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Strangers welcome.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN WRIGHT, D. D., will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. on SUNDAY. Evening sermon at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION RECEPTION MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 14. Readings by Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr. Music by Prof. Mosa.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV.—SERVICE at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.

From Pier No. 40 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Newport, Block Island, South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 129 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner Franklin, Metropolitan Hotel office, 5th-av. and Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent. H. H. MORGAN, General Freight Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1872, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will leave Pier No. 28 North River, for Boston, via Newport and Fall River, at 4 P. M., instead of 5½ P. M., as heretofore.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The 6TH JOHN DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains for the North and West. Returning, leave the steamboat landing at Albany at 5 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 946 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 8th	7:00 A. M.	Mon., 7th	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 9th	7:30 A. M.	Tues., 8th	11:30 A. M.
Thurs., 10th	8:00 A. M.	Wed., 9th	11:30 A. M.
Fri., 11th	9:30 A. M.	Thurs., 10th	1:30 P. M.
Sat., 12th	2:30 P. M.	Fri., 11th	2:30 P. M.
Mon., 14th	3:30 P. M.	Mon., 14th	3:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMER for Fort Green direct—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 4 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Connecticut and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Stm. CHEYENNAH daily 3½ P. M. except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tiffany's, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Verplanck, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, Tiffany's, Sing Sing, Tarrytown; ALEXIS, at 3, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tappan Ferry connects with H. R. train.

FOR STATEN ISLAND AND GREENWICH.—The Steamer BELLE VERNON leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3, and foot of 10th-st. at 3½ P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND FITCHVILLE.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Harrison-st. at 3½ and 3½ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 3 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &c.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.

PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLASER, MARBLE AND ALABASTER MANTEL WORKS, Nos. 184 and 186 East 103d-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; tiles and woodmantels. A. S. STEWART & CO., No. 280 and 282 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

S. KLASER & CO.'S, MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones of superior workmanship at very low prices.

CLOTHING.

TO WORKING MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.

For sale, at the House and School of Industry, No. 130 West 16th-st., a large and valuable stock of ready-made Clothing for Men, Women and Children, at prices very much below cost.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD College, an experienced teacher, desires a few private pupils. Refers to Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, several members of the College Faculty and others. Address H. K. S., Box No. 137 Times Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—GENTLEMAN to teach German, Drawing and English; salary $700 and board. All teachers desiring schools apply at AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 731 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WHO understands the Kindergarten system, including modeling, desires private pupils. Address A. Box No. 119 Times Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF FIRST-CLASS qualifications desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. Address TUTOR, Box No. 139 Times Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED English teacher is now making Winter engagements. Address CHARMING, Box No. 141 Times Office.

A LADY WILL INSTRUCT PUPILS in drawing and painting at her studio, or their residences. Address Miss H., Box No. 1,122 New-York Post-office.

A FASHIONABLE LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess or companion to a private family. Address Miss G., Times Up-town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR SALE.—An excellent opportunity. The owner wishes to remove the school. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Box No. 15 Tribune Office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER.

Protestant French Institute

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish. Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 5.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 8 EAST 3D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Unsurpassed. Supervision—Personal. Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough. Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly. Patronage—Of from 8 to 19 years' connection.

E. M. Lyon, Rev. Hiram W. Chase, James G. Batchelor, Jno. Anderson, Benjamin Curtis, E. P. Jacobus, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 6 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 16. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

FOUNDED A. D. 1830.

No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

Rev. HENRY B. CRAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 60 6th-av.

Boarding and Day school for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. SOSTANA'S

Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,

No. 26 WEST 52D-ST.,

Near 6th-av. and Central Park.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to combine the THEORY and PRACTICE of EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.

The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and P. L. ROUNTZAHN.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

NOS. 367, 369, 371 WEST 23D-ST.

Separate departments for young ladies and young gentlemen. A few more young gentlemen will be received. Prospectus, Christmas and Easter, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt's, No. 24 Bleecker-st.; E. Steiger's, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; Trinity Church, No. 139 University-place, and at school. WERNER'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, Franconia-st.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REEDS'S

English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose,

NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 45D-ST.,

near Central Park, 6th-av., New-York.

MRS. JOHN V. S. BLEECKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 44 West 34th-st., near Central Park.

Mrs. Bleecker has a primary department for children from four to seven years of age; Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. Bleecker, and has charge of the higher branches.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S

School for Boys at No. 1,146 Broadway. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Terms, $150 to $200. Circulars of whom are Rev. Dr. Edward Cowley, Chancellor of the New-York University; Dr. Chas. Short, President of Hobart College; Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST. (near Union-square.)

Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

MRS. CARRETSON,

NO. 34 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will receive the Misses Ella and Gertrude Boardman into her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

MRS. LEVERETT

Will reopen her

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN

on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence,

No. 25 West 16th-st., New-York.

Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.

The next year will begin Sept. 19.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 22 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

FERNANDIS INSTITUTE.—DAY AND Boarding school for young ladies, 1,123 Broadway, 4th-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Terms, $300 and $350. Thorough instruction in French and German, as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-rail may be obtained by addressing M. E. FERNANDIS.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and children, West 14th-st. and 4th-av. Springs, Atlantic City, Penn.; Paris is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Mme. D'HEBEVILLY, Principal.

MRS. KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for Young Ladies and Children, No. 1,243 Madison-av., corner 86th-st. Terms, $150 per quarter. Offers parents special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 19 West 43d-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 37 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,212 Broadway, near 30th-st., for all engineering and scientific schools, conducted by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS BALKER will reopen their Boarding and English day school for young ladies and children, No. 149 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class is which pupils whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

A HOME SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY for Girls and Boys.—Thorough instruction, with good care; number limited to twelve; best of references given and required; reopens Sept. 23. Address SARAH J. BEATTY, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 122 West 26th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will receive boys at his School, 25 Bond-st., classical, French and German. Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ANNA L. MASON WILL RESUME her classes for young ladies on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 46th-st. Miss MASON'S literature class will commence Nov. 1.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOMBWOODS, No. 818 Broadway.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 16, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 12 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies and children will open MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 36 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 46th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MADAME MERITAUD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 9, at No. 34 West 38th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. J. P. HENSHAW'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 East 45th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

MISS MARY E. BRAGG (ENGLISH, French and German School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 46th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MRS. F. S. WILLIAMS'S Boarding school, 1,123 Broadway, near 30th-st., Sept. 23.

FOR BOYS—THE [illegible] Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 352 Madison-av.,

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A homeschool for twenty-five young ladies. All the appointments of the highest order.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HARRISON POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

At English and Classical School, with Classical Department. Instructors: A. Burslow, A. M., Classics; Charles E. Merwin, A. M., English studies. Physical Culture under Mr. Metwin, whom Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, highly commends. Reopens Sept. 23, at No. 17 West 44th-st. Among the patrons are John E. Cornell, John C. Calhoun, John A. Campbell, M. D., Andrew Stewart, Esq., William H. Lee, John A. Oakley, William F. Powers, Esq.

G. W. HARRISON, Principal.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 19 West 45th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. SYDNEY Sinclair class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

MISS HINSDALE'S

(Successor to Mrs. MACAULAY.)

Will continue her

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,

D'AMBRIS INSTITUTE,

Mlle. M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal,

No. 19 West 45th-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with SUPERNUMERARY DEPARTMENT for misses. Mlle. Phillips refers by permission to Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., LL.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York; and others.

Madame de SILVA

AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(Formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL

for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1864.

Success teaching, common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Next term commences Sept. 9.

A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

MISS HALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 36 East 22d-st., 6th reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for 12 BOYS.

HASTINGS, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y. Unsurpassed for healthfulness. Address

THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, 61 Broadway.

MISS FERNINE'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 103 East 86th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 22 and 24 West 40th-st.,

Reservoir Park.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 86 EAST 60TH-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play-ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of tender years. Complete English, French and English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAULE GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Schirmer's, Broadway, and Chandler's, 5th-av.

SEABURY SEMINARY AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 128 West 45th-st., will open the sixth successful year MONDAY, Sept. 23. Separate schools for boys and girls. Three departments—Primary, Intermediate and Classical. French, German, Drawing and Music without additional charge. No charge without progress. Mrs. M. A. and Miss M. L. FROST, Principals. No. 128 West 45d-st. Refers to patrons.

MLLE. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 19 East 38th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 47 Avenue de Boulogne, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, and personally after that date, at the house. Very fine French classes for ladies three times a week.

**MISS McAUTO

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Nomination of Delegates to the Various Conventions—Great Unanimity at the Meetings.

Primaries were held last night, pursuant to the call of the Republican General Committee, for the election of delegates to the County, Judiciary, Congressional, Assembly and Assistant Aldermanic Conventions. The following are the names of the delegates:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Michael W. Burns, John Glynn, Joseph C. Scally, John Robinson, Otto Meyer.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—Henry V. Crawford, William H. Baker, Jeremiah Conley, Dennis Coleman, George Dunstrop.

Delegates to Assembly and Assistant Aldermanic Convention—George B. Purvis, J. W. Webber, Arthur Ellison, Michael Murphy, Edward Oelmer, Jas. Gray, Chas. A. Bond, James Stack, George Carnes, John McManus, Henry Fincken, John F. Tobin, Richard F. Scully, Thos. F. McCabe, Hugh Dinnin, Jeremiah Keenan, John Shaunnessy, John O'Neil, Dennis Driscoll, Michael Coleman, George H. Sears, F. F. Fellows, Charles Cramer.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Morris Friedsam, Henry G. Leask, Pierre C. Van Wyck.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—Mathew Stewart, Wm. F. Porter, Patrick Eliff.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Patrick Mack, Joseph Flood, Denis Shea, Michael Sherry, M. J. Murphy, Michael Foley, Thomas H. Mahn, Nicholas Hayes, Joseph Dumble, Charles Walker, Michael J. Sullivan, John Keating, Joseph Allen, John Sullivan, Wm. H. McLean, John Clancy, Timothy Lynch, George W. Lindley, Owen O'Connell, Francis McGrane, W. B. Downey, Barth. Fitzgerald, Edward M. Shea.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Thos. F. Geary, E. A. Willoughby, James Fleming.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—James N. Hall, Jos. Costello, Geo. W. Holmestead.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Richard McGuire, Francis Donnelly, James J. McCormick, Wm. Owens, George Connolly, James Coleman, James Lockade, Geo. Coleman, Jeremiah Sullivan, William H. Cooney, Daniel Bellows, James L. Costello, Thos. A. Murphy, Edward Kealy, James McManus, Edward McDermott, Cornelius Stafford, Clarence A. Baldwin.

Delegates to Assistant Aldermanic Convention—Michael Rielly, Michael McGuire, Robert Lockade, James Mullen, John J. Farley, John Martin, Richard Kidd, Michael Kelley, Thomas H. Reilly, William Freeman, P. McGee, Eli Bailey, Richard O'Keefe, John Oates, Henry Hashagen, R. McManus, C. Murphy, John Barnes.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—George W. Riblet, E. S. Newins, George W. Wood, Eugene O'Shea, Thomas B. Bilis.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—William O. Cloyes, William G. Tway, Daniel Quinn, John O'Shea, Archibald Bennett.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Nicholas Kent, Daniel Quinn, George Nethercott, Cyrus Allen, Francis Byrne, Robert Nethercott, Thomas Moran, Martin Brennan, Samuel Primrose, A. Bennet, John Mesmuel, William Nethercott, T. B. Bilis, Patrick Irwin, Thomas Murphy, J. O'Shea, David White, E. O'Shea, Frederick Smith, William Meckenbur, Chas. Baptist, William G. Tway, John Twigg, Peter Burns, Charles Upcroft, Herman Simon.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—J. Winterbottom, J. K. Butler, E. Hallock, W. Vadderhoff, J. J. Shaw, John Forshay, George Myers, W. P. Powell.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—D. Mooney, C. C. Wilson, P. Kelley, J. J. Tillock, George W. Francis, J. De Costa.

Delegates to Congressional Convention, Eighth District—J. V. Luff, Freeman Earle.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—A. Lent, E. Kleibe, J. H. Lewis, Hugh McGintey, P. W. Houghtaling, A. Blauvelt, R. McCradie, J. Lynch, M. V. B. Oughistree, George Baird, W. H. Winants, N. George, O. Christopher, J. Newby, A. Yeoman, J. E. Persky, J. J. Jones, H. Doerr, W. D. Cornean, H. H. Vonstrahl, F. C. Martin, C. Housley, S. Cowell, T. Verhees, M. Moran, L. Russell, O. Lindeman, J. B. Daxan.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Eneas Elliot, Daniel F. Crowley, Henry A. Smith, Frederick Sinzer, James O. Ellery, Wm. C. Cole.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—James H. Campbell, Robert Moore, Grotius S. Corwin, James H. Anderson, John Simpson, Patrick Carroll.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—James Lumsden, Benjamin F. Powell, John S. Gibson, John H. Knight, Jeremiah Crowley, John P. Hennion, Winslow Wilkinson, Richard Barrington, James Upson, John Diviny, Henry Theobold, John Collins, John Gilmore, Charles H. Greer, Alexander Kelly, August Leppold, Henry Graham, John Dyer.

Delegates to Assistant Alderman Convention—Thomas H. Kip, Robert B. Elder, David D. Swartz, Edward A. Roberts, Peter S. F. Kip, Thomas C. Place, John Hill, Wm. M. Ward, Abraham Tichner, Bernard W. Brady, John P. Griffin, Michael Murphy, Charles H. Myteman, Robert J. Murray, Thomas Conway, Michael Smith, Isaac M. Lawrence, Patrick Cline.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to the County Convention—Andrew J. Campbell, George Jarvis, James Stevens, Frederick Talkington, Joseph Edgerley, Patrick H. Jones, S. T. Streeter, B. C. Dixon, Charles F. T. Behm, Christian Glinn.

Delegates to the Eighth Congressional Convention—George W. Clark, Jacob H. Gumble, Gustavus C. Brown, Cornelius Van Cott, William Terhune, Francis F. Reach, William Barber, Edward Henderson, Henry C. Overin, John H. Allen.

Delegates to the Assembly Convention—John D. Lawson, S. T. Morgan, Lewis Hoppe, Joseph Smith, James J. Carroll, William Mertein, Thomas Cook, George Barnett, Andrew Kinnis, Simon Egan, Rev. Henry H. Garnet, Joseph Wallace, William Morgan, Giles W. Dart, Alexander Reed, Samuel G. Williamson, James Ryan, Gabriel Van Cott, Nathan Bennett, Edward Buss, Asa Francis.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Carl Gellman, John Hayward, Henry Degna, August Werner, Samuel A. Roberts, John J. O'Brien, Joseph Unger, J. C. Julius Langbein, Matthew Davis, Solon B. Smith.

Delegates to Sixth Congressional District Convention—John Swanton, John Lee.

Delegates to Seventh Congressional District Convention—Michael Neville, George Sherman, Leopold Stern, John Meegan, William Kellock, Samuel Engel, Joseph McCabe, John E. Marren.

Delegates to the Assembly Convention—Charles W. Verry, John McDonald, Walter Gurnee, John Nicklinson, James Briggs, William Wesson, James Holmes, Michael Cavanagh, Martin Beckel, William Tyee, Frank Wemyss, Samuel Cool, William Shaw, John Cashin, William McLean, Edward A. Grace, Frank Lynch, Frank Grimes, George Butts, John McDevitt, Horace Bliss, Abram Lewis, Samuel Bingham, George Schafer, John Sound, Owen Maloney, Wm. Adams, Dey Posik, William Unverzagt, William Britton.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—George B. Deane, Jr., H. Howard Cargill, Richard M. Collard, Samuel S. Palmer, Louis Voising, Frederick H. Clark, George Starr, Robert Miller, Robert Wright, Lewis E. Harker, Daniel L. Okie, Frank Meyer, Samuel Dunlap.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—George F. Merkles, Herman M. Meyer, William H. Gedney, James Lynch, Gilbert J. Hunter, Gerard Meyer, George Topf, William H. Rousner, Nelson D. Thayer, George B. Deane, Gilbert Jackson, Henry D. Lynch, Edward Taylor.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Thomas H. Coppins, Livingston H. Cargill, Edward P. Young, James Hamilton, George S. Dubois, William E. Brush, George W. Bush, Wm. Persch, A. Scheidemantel, Edward A. Nichols, George E. Kasmire, David S. Wendall, John Travis, John Bolan, Robert Petersen, Jacob F. Lewis, James Webb, Charles A. Benedict, William Tibbs, James Jackson, Eugene Ward, John Laird, Ambrose Minnerly, William D. Green, E. M. D. Ehlers, William H. Corsa, Samuel B. Lake.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—J. M. Patterson, Jr., E. M. Rosenbaum, Daniel Sullivan, Constantin Nitzsche, Wm. H. Lockwood, John V. Mayer, John Lalor, Philip Haefele.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—Peter Kohr, H. H. Haight, Emil Ney, T. H. Oakley, Peter Leicht, Elkanan Hawkins, Frederick Piacous, John Hughes.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Lewis J. Kirk, Charles A. Weeks, C. J. Gunter, A. C. Price, Jr., Joseph Hagan, Edward Dyraff, C. A. Reimann, Frank Keckeissen, John Deubert, John Emrich, Charles Gunther, Dr. William Balser, Christian Rush, John King, S. A. Smith, Robert Lindsey, Ferdinand Dreyer, Fred. Wagermann, William Vollmer, C. S. Strong, Levy Grovenor, William Glaser.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—George Bliss, Jr., Samuel O. Reed, Marshal B. Blake, John J. Townsend, Knox McAfee, Arthur C. Brundage, Thomas D. Sherwood, Seymour A. Bunce, Samuel Rothschild, George W. Wilson, James A. Christie, Robert Utley.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—Geo. Lyon, Aaron J. Frisbie, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., James S. Fuller.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—John R. White, Benjamin J. Levy, Wm. S. Gerrish, Merritt Wickham, S. S. Chatterton.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—At No. 300 Ninth-avenue, corner Thirty-ninth-street, Friday evening, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock.—James McAfee, John Murray, John Kain.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Thomas C. Acton, Alfred F. Puffer, C. D. Van Wagenen, Frederick E. Farmer, William H. Strube, Andrew J. Sparks, Mortimer Quigley, Israel Gillett, George J. Green, Henry A. M. Beers, William Southerland, William S. Kreps, Alexander Murray, John E. Rogers, William C. Lloyd, Samuel Queripel, John Iverson, Daniel Meeks, William F. Waite, John P. Windolph, Henry Utley, Samuel G. Acton, Jeremiah Lothrop, E. Delafield Smith, James Murray, E. D. Morgan, Jacob W. Foster, Chauncey D. Murray, Henry C. Lockwood.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Thomas T. Sutliffe, Frederick Klein, Frederick Yung, James T. Maguire, John Linbeck.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—C. H. Southworth, Geo. W. Coffin, Jacob Hoffman, Abram Baker, Charles McColly.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Joseph Archbold, Joseph Kettner, John Brady, Leopold Garde, John J. Cashman, David May, George Robinson, Michael O'Gorman, David Bliss, Jacob Hess, L. F. Cahn, Matthew W. Berryman, Jr., Peter Hoh, John C. Graham, James Nevins, Jacob Kettner, William Robinson, Abram Frey, Richard Smith, Charles Pavie.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Hugh Gardner, Charles S. Spencer, John A. Meek, Isaac Dayton, Charles Blackie, Carson G. Archibald, Samuel Begley, John W. Marshall, James Hunter, Philip Jordan.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—David Ingram, C. W. Meade, H. R. Ades, Ellwood E. Thorne, Samuel Reynolds, Thomas Livey, Edward McCann, Joseph McFarland, John D. McLean, Sidney A. Yeomans.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Robert O. Armstrong, George A. Blakely, Fred. G. Gedney, Alex. McFarland, John Miller, William A. Shields, Noble McDonald, Charles H. Hepner, William Albertson, E. B. Harper, George M. Gardner, Charles Hopper, William D. Talman, James G. Armstrong, Frank Gey, William Schlegel, Frederick W. Richard, Richard Leppin, Charles H. L. Paul, James Calhoun, Charles H. Delamater, William Cerrity.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Hiram Merritt, Joseph C. Pinckney, John H. Brady, Robert S. Boyd, Peter F. Rafferty.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—William H. Falconer, John Baker, William V. King, John A. Lawrence, Matthew Hicks.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Thomas W. Robertson, James W. Hawes, William Ewald, Wm. H. Higgins, John S. Phillips, John Stephenson, Wm. Kirk, John J. Kehoe, John Nugent, James Cosgrove, John O'Neill, Edward Wood, Thomas J. Casey, Theodore Phelan, William Rickard.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to the County Convention—Henry D. Lapaugh, Charles J. Farley, Robert S. Newton, Squire Fox, Alexander Wilder, Albert Palmer, George F. Hopper, John Hosmer.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—William Ross, Charles S. Jessup, Henry Gledhill, John J. Pollok, George Wisker, William H. Avery, William S. Murray, Eugene Finck.

Delegates to the Fifteenth Assembly District Convention—Alexander Wilder, William H. Meeks, Thomas Stewart, Charles O. Grannis, Joseph Wallace, Michael Hayes, Charles Lewis, James A. Ross, William H. Innes, William J. Farrell, William Thorn, Robert Stewart, Jr., Louis G. Claude, John J. Steitz, Louis F. Post, Martin L. Bouse, Jacob Schmuck, George Fox, Jr., Louis Tissen, William Keyes, James T. Stewart, Jacob Eichele, Charles W. Hopper, John O'Cannon, Sr.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—William Laimbeer, Douglas Campbell, Frank E. Howe, Archibald Hance, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Erasmus Sterling, Theodore P. Kelly, Elias Dimsey.

Delegates to the Congressional District Convention—Wm. Henry Anthon, Joseph E. Varnum, Jas. Black.

Delegates to the Sixth Congressional District Convention—Michael Orogan, Wm. M. Heagerty, Henry Dimsey, Walter Kelly, Ralph Archibald.

Delegates to the Assembly and Assistant Aldermanic Convention—Philip E. Reilly, Wm. H. Fitch, Thomas K. Fletcher, Thomas Murry, Wm. L. Proach, John Gibson, Isaac B. Conover, Henry Sherwin, Richard M. Lush, James M. Varnum, Thomas Betteridge, E. P. Needham, James H. Little, William Wood, Jr., William B. Hall, James Douglas, John Nos, Andrew Wilson, Terrence F. Reilly, Frederick Bernard, William Vollmer, James Wilcox, William Tobin, Thomas M. Nugent, John Hamilton, Alfred B. Bugbee.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to the County Convention—Joel W. Mason, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Edward O. Jenkins, Chas. A. Flammer, Clark F. Whittemore, Lansing C. Moore, Wm. J. O'Bryon, Alexander B. Martin, Philip Schwartz, P. Harwood Vernon.

Delegates to the Ninth Congressional District Convention—Benj. K. Phelps, Carl Damm, S. R. Wells, Benj. F. Finley, Wm. Winterbottom, J. L. Little, M. D., Melville C. Smith, David B. Mellish, Rufus Darrow, Horace Russell.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—John Bradford, William T. Graff, Henry Donovan, George W. Cregier, George F. Finley, Jacob Godde, John Wachter, Samuel Kinnes, William N. Loew, Samuel Scott, James B. McFarland, F. A. Coyle, Wilson Berryman, David Laughiane, Peter Lyckes, William J. Miller, B. B. Levy, William H. Ross, Julius Reiche, S. V. R. Cooper, M. R. Fletcher, A. H. Underhill, W. H. Wilcox, Henry T. Jolbe, Charles W. Ellis, John J. Rabineau, Louis Brenner, Samuel W. Clay, Alexander Graham, Theodore Steitz.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Chester A. Arthur, Thomas Murphy, C. P. C. Billings, A. M. C. Smith, Jr., Peter Starr, John B. Dillon, George W. Lyon, Henry E. Howland.

Delegates to Sixth Congressional District Convention—Edmund Stephenson, Wm. H. Kirby, Joseph Nordenschild.

Delegates to Assembly District Convention—John B. Lawrence, John Pullman, Joseph O'Carroll, Denis F. Burke, Joseph C. Biglin, William C. MacQuaide, Thomas J. Kelly, Patrick W. Murphy, Joel B. Erhardt, Benjamin S. Fullerton, Michael Kerwin, Alfred E. Whitney, James Trimble, Spencer Kirby, James B. Cosgrove, Samuel W. Swane, Frederick H. Man, Francis Forbes, Hiram Stadley, H. S. Hewitt, William D. Sloan, Morris Thalman, Charles H. Rogers, Hugh Coleman, William H. Kirby, Jr., John Brophy.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to City and County Convention—Thomas Hagan, David Clark, Andrew Bleakley.

Delegates to Congressional Convention, Tenth District—Richard H. Greene, Joseph H. Petty.

Delegate to Congressional Convention, Ninth District—Alexander Martin.

Delegates to Assembly and Assistant Alderman Convention—David Burke, Frank Miller, Charles F. Bruder, John Back, Fred Johnson, J. Higgins, John Huinagle, Joseph Cudlipp, Adam Mitchell, Joseph Rethm, Charles H. Grube, John Sperber, Wm. H. Bruder, Lawson N. Fuller, David M. Holmes.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to the County Convention—George Opdyke, James Owens, Robert Sewall, Louis Nauman, Wm. A. Darling, Hooper C. Van Vorst, B. L. Ludington, James B. Davies, Lawrence Harney.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—Salem H. Wales, Theodore Kerner, Albert Bogart, Alfred Douglass, Nichols N. Babcock, Capt. J. Millward, Mortimer C. Lee, R. O. N. Ford, Warren Carle.

Delegates to Assembly and Assistant Aldermen Convention—James Jackson, Edward Fitch, William H. Long, Joseph E. Betts, David G. Snow, Michael Hesser, John S. Dingledein, James W. Brockway, Adolph Heindenlang, Edgar B. Odell, Alexander Hill, Thomas Knox, Wm. H. Benjamin, Wm. J. Robinson, Fred. Studenfoll, E. B. Adams, James Murphy, George Dawson, S. D. Moulton, N. J. Newitter, W. S. Pinkney, H. D. Baum, J. A. Lackey, John Osborn, Frederick Myrtle, Wm. S. Jones, Richard White, R. C. Brown, James Bryan, Robert C. Montgomery, Peter Ewald, A. J. O'Connor, Martin Snyder, Thomas Scanlon, Charles Schneberg, Thomas Robbins, Peter F. Connelly.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to the County Convention—A. P. Ketchum, John A. Kapleson, Benjamin Page, Henry C. Robinson, William Kinnaman, William Haw, Jr., Nelson Crawford, James M. Thomson, Otis T. Hall, John H. Boswell.

Delegates to the Congressional Convention—William F. Haradon, Benjamin Beebe, Joseph Muir, Joseph M. McDonald, Samuel Wallace, Simon Surard, Samuel Luckey, John Cooper, Jr., James M. Sayres, David Bartley.

Delegates to the Assembly Convention—Rufus B. Cowing, James Y. Watkins, William Starritt, Whitman V. White, M. D.; Col. Edward Murray, Frank B. Ball, James Davis, John E. Haggerty, Stephen B. Doty, Henry Monerque, William J. Mollen, James Miller, N. B. Freeman, M. D.; Anthony Allaire, Clarence Heidelberg, Nelson Mott, M. P. Dorsch, George Henry, Harvey H. Gregory, M. D.; Horatio P. Allen, Stephen H. Knapp, Isaac M. Martin, William J. Robinson, Henry Kaylor, James E. Watson, James Roper, William Butler, William Alexander, Henry Koster, Alexander Muller, William H. Draper, Edward H. De Lacey, Charles Du Moulin, David S. Egan, George W. Frost, Archimedes Bell, Wm. I. McDermott.

American Jockey Club—Last Day of the Fall Meeting.

This is the last day of the Fall Meeting of the American Jockey Club, and promises to be the most eventful day of the meeting. There are five races on the programme, and large fields of horses are entered in each. The first event is a purse of $600 for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, in which Messrs. Withers, Littell, Cameron, Pennock and Jerome have entered. The second race is a Free Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, a mile and an eighth, which will have the following nine starters: Fanchon, Elsie, Eastern Star, Wheatley, Albuera, Jennie, Patterson, Nema, Nickajack and Hattie O'Neil. The third race is also a Free Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, a mile and five-eighths. This will be a close and exciting contest, there being the following eight starters: Sue Ryder, Ortolan, Arizona, Mary Louise, Mimi, John Merriman, Gao, and Defender. Then comes the grand contest for the $1,200 purse, four miles, in which Harry Bassett, Monarchist and King Henry will fight for the crown of the king of the turf. The race is creating great excitement, and there will be an immense crowd at Jerome Park this afternoon. A steeple chase will close the meeting. There will be five starters. The pool-rooms last night were well crowded, and the betting was lively at the following rates:

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Withers	$25	Pennock	$15
Littell	15	Jerome	15
Cameron	15		
Total			$85

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Fanchon	$25	Albuera	10
Elsie	65	Nema	5
Eastern Star	15	Nickajack	5
Wheatley	5	Hattie O'Neil	15
Jennie Patterson	5		
Total			$175

MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

Sue Ryder	$210	$200	$220
Ortolan	100	80	60
Arizona	85	80	75
Mary Louise	75	70	80
Minnie	70	60	50
Field	30	25	45
Total	$570	$495	$500

FOUR MILES.

Harry Bassett	$800	$250	$250	$270
Monarchist	210	125	125	125
King Henry	45	26	25	15
Total	$955	$401	$400	$390

STEEPLE CHASE.

Lochiel	$170	$200
Donahue	60	125
Lobelia	55	70
Astronomer	21	15
Total	$321	$470

ARRIVAL OF BEN PRYOR.

Mr. Ben Pryor, the man who trained Lexington for his great four-mile race, arrived from England yesterday. He has been absent a great many years, and will train for Mr. Belmont. He will be at Jerome Park this afternoon to witness the contest between the three sons of the blind hero of Woodburn.

Activity of the Tenth Ward German Republicans.

The German Grant and Wilson and Dix and Robinson Campaign Club of the Eighth Assembly District, Tenth Ward, held a meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets, last night. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Wm. Gellmann, Weil von Gernsbach, Goldbager and Unger, who fully aroused the enthusiasm of the assemblage in referring to the certainty of the success of the National Republican Party in the November election.

The Republican Nomination in the Twenty-seventh Congressional District.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Twenty-seventh District of New-York, yesterday afternoon, nominated Hon. Thos. C. Platt, of Owego, Tioga County, as their candidate, by acclamation. Mr. Platt was a Republican from the organization of the party, and an active influential leader in his county and district. He was nominated two years ago but declined. His opponent is Milo Goodrich—a renegade Republican, who was nominated after a prolonged contest of over a thousand ballots, two years ago, by the same convention whose nomination Mr. Platt declined. The district last year gave a Republican majority for Congress of 1,142. Mr. Platt's popularity will increase this majority.

TAMMANY NOMINATES.

Abraham R. Lawrence for Mayor—What They Did About It—And what Else They Did.

Yesterday the last meeting of the Conference Committee of the Tammany County Convention was held in Tammany Hall. It became known during the day that the nomination for Mayor would be given to Abraham R. Lawrence. It was also pretty well understood that the Convention would do nothing more that nominate for Mayor, and would adjourn to allow time for an acceptable Aldermanic ticket to be made up.

In the afternoon the Convention reassembled, when the Chairman presented the report, which was as follows:

Your Committee is happy to report that the Liberal Republicans are ready to support the candidates nominated by this Convention; but they very properly desire that a fair representation be accorded them on the Aldermanic ticket.

As your Committee had no power to accede to this request, it is recommended to this Convention that this Committee of Conference be continued, with the full power to make out, and report for the approval of this Convention, a list of candidates for Aldermen and Coroner, after consultation with such other organizations as may desire to co-operate.

In the conference of your Committee with the subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy, it was stated on both sides that no authority existed either to nominate or indorse candidates; but a willingness expressed to consider informally such names as had been suggested for the Mayoralty. Your Committee thereupon furnished the following list: Abraham R. Lawrence, Augustus Schell, W. Butler Duncan, John McCool, Oswald Ottendorfer, Smith Ely, Jr., Edward Cooper, James S. Thayer, John Kelly, John R. Brady and William H. Wickham.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy, after considerable discussion, stated that, while this list contained many unexceptionable names, there was no name which could receive their indorsement, because it was expected that other names would be presented by other organizations that would be more acceptable to them; and, on being asked to state these names, mentioned Wm. F. Havemeyer and Henry G. Stebbins, neither of whom is in sympathy with any recognized Democratic organization.

In regard to the name of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., they stated that he would in all probability be indorsed by the Committee of Seventy for the position of District-Attorney, because he had been actively engaged in the work of reform, and had performed his duties with great ability, energy and success.

And your Committee further report that the following names have been put in nomination: For Coroner—Henry Wollman, Richard Croker, Ignatius Flynn.

The Committee respectfully recommend the following resolution to the Convention:

Resolved, That the Committee of Conference be continued, with power to make out and submit to the Convention for approval a ticket for Aldermen and Coroner, after consultation with the Committee of Liberal Republicans, and such organizations as may be willing to support the nominees of this Convention; and that when this Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet to-morrow at 10 A. M.

The names of Lawrence, Wickham, and Duncan, and Woltman, and Crooker, evoked vociferous applause. The other candidates were passed over more quietly. The report was adopted. Letters from Mr. Butler Duncan and W. H. Wickham were then read.

Mr. Kelly then formally nominated Mr. A. R. Lawrence for Mayor, which nomination was enthusiastically made. A committee then waited upon the nominee, who returned with them, and, in a brief speech, accepted the nomination. Others spoke on the qualifications of Mr. Lawrence, after which the Convention adjourned till Wednesday next at 3 P. M., when the report of the Conference Committee on the Aldermanic ticket and the nomination of a Coroner will be presented.

The Greeleyites reported last evening, at the Head-quarters, No. 814 Broadway, that they had agreed with Tammany Hall in the nomination of Abraham R. Lawrence for Mayor, and were yet to confer on the question of Coroner and Alderman.

Abraham R. Lawrence is a lawyer doing business at No. 18 Nassau-street. He has never held public office, and is but little known to the masses in politics. He is a man about fifty years of age, is a scion of an old Knickerbocker family, and has been half his life connected with the New-York Bar. He has belonged for years past to the Tammany Society, and was a prominent member of the Tammany Hall organization until 1860, when he placed himself in opposition to its leaders. As a lawyer, Mr. Lawrence has derived much lucrative practice from his political association, and when Green C. Bronson was Corporation Attorney, about seven years ago, had a deal of business thrown in his way. At the commencement of the great reform movement, Mr. Lawrence was employed by Mr. Havemeyer in the latter's suits against Ingersoll and others of the Ring thieves, requiring them to show their books, &c. In 1871 he was a leading member of Apollo Hall, and is probably still retained upon the list of members of that organization. With Wm. Barret and Henry C. Clinton, he held a controlling influence in Apollo Hall, and before the Fall election of 1871 made speeches strongly in favor of the election of James O'Brien as State Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District. The mention of his name in connection with the Tammany Hall nomination as Mayor has surprised many of his friends, who cannot understand how he can reconcile his professed reform principles with an acquiescence in his nomination by Tammany Hall for the Mayoralty. His nomination is met with no little opposition by the rank and file of Tammany Hall, who do not regard him as a man of the people. Among lawyers, while spoken of as clever, he is not accounted a man of great ability, or as entitled, by his standing or influence in the community, to an election for Mayor of this great Metropolis.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Butler, of No. 149 Elm-street, fell dead at the corner of Canal and Elm streets yesterday evening.

The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows will parade on Monday next. Line will form on Fifth-avenue at 12 o'clock.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at the Central Park, today, commencing at 3 P. M.

The City and County Tax-payer's Association met last evening, at Mullman's Hall. A series of by-laws and the draft of a constitution for the government of the Association were adopted.

The popular receptions of the Young Men's Christian Association are to be continued this Winter. At the one next Monday evening Prof. Charles Roberts will read, and Prof. Mora preside at the organ.

The managers of the exhibition of the American Institute have decided to give a series of grand promenade concerts on Saturday evenings, on which occasions the exhibition will remain open until 10½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. A. A. Phillips, formerly a porter in the Post-office, who was arrested for embezzling letters and packages, waived examination yesterday, and was committed by Commissioner Shields in $3,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Monday next the art classes of the Cooper Union evening school will be organized. The classes are all full, except drawing from object. Applicants will be received every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at the office, by the director, F. G. Tisdall, Jr., A. M.

The bark J. H. McLaren, which sank in eighteen feet of water on the bank west of the Knolls, in the Lower Bay, about a year ago, is being removed by order of the Pilot Commissioners. The deck has already been taken off, and the contractors are now at work at the coal, which formed the chief part of the cargo.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of the brick building No. 73 Pine-street, occupied by Herrman & Bros. as a storage for wool. Damage to stock $1,000. The second floor is occupied by Wm. S. Wilson & Co., as offices; damage to furniture $600; the first floor by James Lee, manufacturer of yeast powder, loss $500. The building was damaged to the extent of $800.

Coroner Keenan yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Ann J. Hughes, alias Davis, a young woman who died on the 15th of August last, at No. 607 Third-avenue, as was supposed from cholera morbus, but whose death was found to have resulted from arsenic. The testimony tended to show that the woman had taken arsenic with suicidal intent, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

The New-York Infant Asylum has purchased a plot of ground on Sixty-first-street and Tenth-avenue. The temporary asylum building in Eighth-street is now over-crowded, and the demands upon the institution make it imperative that its accommodation should be immediately enlarged. To complete this purchase, the Trustees of the Asylum require before the 1st of November next $8,500, to be raised among the friends of the institution.

The Knights Templar who had taken part in the Templar Encampment, under E. Sir G. W. Southwick, at Norwich, N. Y., returned to this City at 7 o'clock last evening. They were received at Hoboken by Morton and Palestine Commanderies, and escorted to their Asylum at Odd-fellows' Hall. The Brooklyn Knights were escorted to Fulton Ferry, and were received on the other side by Clinton Commandery, by whom they were generously entertained.

BROOKLYN.

The Columbia Boat Club, of Brooklyn, will hold its first annual regatta this afternoon.

John Mingel, Fred. Schick and Fred. Metz were held, yesterday, to await the result of injuries resulting from a murderous assault they made on Conrad Heikig, a laborer, in Bushwick-avenue, on Thursday night.

District-Attorney Winchester Britton has commenced an action for libel against a Sunday paper published in Brooklyn, laying his damages at $20,000. The suit grows out of charges of malfeasance in office made by said paper about two weeks ago.

The case of Montague R. Leverson, who was committed by a Putnam County magistrate for the alleged abduction of Gen. Baker's L. Viele's child, was before Justice Pratt, yesterday, on a *certiorari*. The Judge dismissed the writ, and held that the proceedings by the magistrate were regular.

E. P. Ely advertised for an energetic journeyman to take charge of an office at a salary of $1,800 a year. Applicants were to address E. A. D., inclosing stamp. Yesterday he was arrested as a swindler at No. 28 Willoughby-street. A large number of letters containing stamps were found. He had been realizing about $8 a day.

Coroner Whitehill commenced, yesterday, an inquest on the body of Ann Murray, who is supposed to have been fatally injured by Patrick McCloskey at No. 169 Warren-street. It is alleged that McCloskey threw her out of a second-story window. The evidence yesterday was conflicting. The inquest was adjourned for further testimony.

The examination of Edward W. Sweet, arrested for swindling a shoe-dealer on Gates-avenue by means of a forged check, was commenced yesterday, before Justice Walsh. The evidence revealed an extensive system of operations of a swindling character. Among the names he has forged is that of Horace Greeley. The examination was adjourned for further testimony.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the suit of the Trustees of Edgewater against liquor-dealers for selling liquors without license, was dismissed by Justice Garrett, who decided that the clause in the village charter in reference to this matter was unconstitutional.

NEW-JERSEY.

After forty days of uninterrupted success, the great Exposition of Newark Industry closed last evening.

Chief of Police McWilliams returned to Jersey City yesterday, and surrendered. He is now locked up in jail.

During September New-Jersey pilots took in and out of New-York harbor 36 steam-ships, 18 ships, 65 barks, 53 brigs and 5 schooners.

James Martin's clothing-store, in Grand-street, Paterson, was entered through a rear window early yesterday morning. The thieves secured $300 worth of clothing.

The body of Samuel Stinson was found in the canal at the bridge in Paterson early yesterday morning. Stinson left his house about an hour before to visit his brother's house, and while passing the bridge fell, it is supposed, in a fit, into the river.

At noon yesterday a servant employed in the family of Mr. Wm. L. Lyons, in Bloomfield, was running a baby carriage along the platform near the depot, when a train approached and ran over the carriage. The child was thrown under the wheels and was instantly killed.

In the case of M. W. Bennett against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for damages for injuries sustained by the accident at the Newark-avenue crossing in November last, the jury has given a verdict of damages in the sum of $5,000, the full amount claimed.

On Thursday evening George McKeon, the man who attends the railroad bridge west of Paterson, was knocked down and bound by a gang of men, who placed some loose ties on the trestle-work of the bridge for the purpose of throwing the train off the track. The track-walker fortunately discovered the obstruction in time, otherwise the approaching train would have been thrown into the river.

POLITICAL BREVITIES.

Local Notes.

The Apollo Hall Democracy will hold a County Convention this evening, for the nomination of Mayor, Aldermen, Coroner, &c.

The Working Men's Seventeenth Ward Club met last night at No. 30 Rivington street, and nominated James O'Brien for Mayor.

The National Democracy will hold a County Convention on Monday evening next, at No. 30 Union square, to nominate candidates for Mayor, Aldermen, Coroner, &c.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association last night, Mr. Clarence E. Conner was elected Secretary, and Mr. James T. Ruboth, Treasurer.

A Ninth Ward Grant and Wilson Club has been formed at the corner of Charles and Hudson streets, with W. A. Redfield as President and Charles A. Holloway as Secretary.

A large meeting of Senator O'Brien's friends took place last evening, at No. 29 Third-avenue, and addresses were delivered in favor of Mr. O'Brien's election to the civic chair.

Secretary Wm. E. Chandler, of the Republican National Committee, has left the city for his home in New-Hampshire, and Mr. Samuel S. Curriden is in charge during his absence.

A meeting of delegates of the Working Men's Union was held last evening at No. 291 Bowery, when James O'Brien was nominated for Mayor, and Henry L. Clinton for District-Attorney.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 17 Stuyvesant-street, and resolved that the rooms of the Association be draped in mourning for one year, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Seward.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward James O'Brien Independent Working Men's Club last evening, at Sixty-second-street and Third-avenue, Mr. John Carroll, Mr. Marvin and other speakers advocated the claims of Senator O'Brien for the Mayoralty.

The friends of Senator O'Brien met at No. 210 Avenue B last night and organized a James O'Brien Working Men's Association. The following officers were elected: Laurence Curry, President; Patrick Ward, Vice-President; Dr. John McGowan, Recording Secretary.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward took place last evening, at No. 537 Third-avenue, under the auspices of the James O'Brien Campaign Club, Capt. James Foley presiding. Mr. Mulhall, Capt. Augustine E. Costello, Mr. Marvin and others called upon the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward and the working men of the City to use their most strenuous efforts to secure the election of Senator O'Brien to the Municipal chair.

The subcommittees of the Tammany and Liberal Republican Committees of Conference, appointed by the Judiciary Conventions of those bodies, were again in consultation at Tammany Hall, last evening, and received, as usual, delegations from various political organizations, who presented their views in relation to candidates. The Tammany subcommittee will report to the general committee this morning, and that committee to the Convention Monday afternoon.

General Notes.

The Straight-Out Democrats of the Ninth (Missouri) District have nominated P. H. Talbot for Congress.

The Boys in Blue, of Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., fired 100 guns, Wednesday night, in honor of the victory in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Straight-out Democrats of Ohio had a meeting at Columbus, yesterday, and resolved to call a Convention to meet there on the 22d of October to nominate O'Conor electors.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Ladies' Car Thrown Off the Track—Two Killed and Several Injured.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 11.—The ladies' car on an express train on the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad jumped the track last night eight miles from Paducah, and went down an embankment forty feet, landing bottom upward. It contained about twenty persons, nearly all of whom were more or less injured. Two were killed outright. A little girl named Georgia Jordan, of Clarksville, Tenn., and Maldifasst, a tobacco agent for the Italian Government. The latter was found standing on his feet leaning against the car dead. The wounded are A. S. Harrington, Henry Burnett, Mrs. Thornberry, Mrs. J. R. Cobb, M. Livingston, Mrs. Mattie Ross, J. Levy, Col. Baker, all of Paducah; Mrs. Cameron Thompson, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Seymour Perkins, of Elkton, Ky.; Mrs. N. H. Cobb, of New-Albany, Ind., (seriously;) Mr. Cook, of Clarksville; Mrs. John H. Baker, of Louisville, and Dudley Cash, of Christian County, Kentucky. The wife of James Beverley had her hair caught in a wheel, so that it was closely cut off to her head before she could be released. Her child in her arms was unhurt. Mrs. Cobb, of Paducah, had her leg so badly fractured as to necessitate amputation; her condition is critical. The officers of the road and citizens of Paducah were promptly on the spot with surgical aid, and did everything possible to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

ARKANSAS.

Fresh Trouble Between Negroes and Whites—The Democratic Side of the Story.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11.—A serious trouble between whites and blacks at Osceola, a little town forty miles above here, on the Arkansas shore, has been brewing for several days, which culminated on Wednesday evening in a fight, in which one negro was killed and several wounded. The trouble originated in the killing of Murray, the Sheriff, some six weeks since by Fitzpatrick, the County register, and the breaking up of a conservative meeting last week, as reported at the time. Fitzpatrick was to have been tried this week. To prevent the trial coming off, it is believed he incited the negroes to arm and surround the town, when the whites in turn armed and drove them off. The officers of the Court, and some merchants, with a portion of their goods, arrived here late last night, the negroes having threatened to return and burn the town. The greatest excitement prevailed there at last accounts.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Delano to Speak in New-York State—Competitive Examinations—Mr. Sumner's Health—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Delano left here to-night for New-York City, where he will be to-morrow and over Sunday. All next week he has engagements for speeches in various parts of the State, beginning at Middletown on Monday. It is not yet announced that any other member of the Cabinet will speak in New-York during the canvass. Mr. Greeley publicly felicitated himself a few days ago upon being of so much consequence that nearly all the Cabinet had to be sent out against him. As he is not now of so much account as he was, probably one of the Administration officers will be enough to do his business for November.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The first of the series of five competitive examinations under the civil service rules, for the purpose of filling the first-class vacancies now existing in the Treasury Department, took place today at the rooms of the Board of Examination. There were forty-four candidates present, fourteen of whom were women. The number of vacancies to be filled from today's examination is five, but the names of those who fail to be appointed will be carried forward, and brought into competition with those of the candidates in the four subsequent examinations, so that each competitor in effect competes for any one of the whole number of vacancies.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.

The *Evening Star* to-night says: "A gentleman just from Europe, who saw Mr. Sumner in Paris Sept. 25, says that his general health is very bad, and that the old features of his spinal complaint have appeared in an aggravated form. Mr. Sumner was about to have a consultation of leading physicians on his case."

AN OFFICER KILLED BY INDIANS.

The following telegram has been received here:

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.

To Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend:

Lieut. Crosby, of the Seventeenth Infantry, was killed by Indians on the 5th inst. This officer belonged to Stanley's expedition, and was killed a short distance from the column, while hunting antelopes.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

RESCUE OF A SCHOONER.

The United States revenue cutter Dobbin rescued the American schooner Empress from total loss on the 5th and 6th inst. The Dobbin was returning from a cruise to Mount Desert, and saw the schooner ashore on a dangerous ledge known as Sugar-loaf Ledge, lying at the entrance of the Fox Island thoroughfare. She was discovered at 5 o'clock in the evening, when the Dobbin rounded to and sent an officer with a boat's crew to render assistance. The weather looked threatening, with a fresh breeze from the south-east, which was increasing. The Empress was bound from Eastport to Boston, loaded with pig-iron and herring. The master had given her up, lost all hope, and deemed it useless to attempt bearing her off, but the cutter's crew worked vigorously, and succeeded in throwing upward of thirteen tons of iron off the schooner's deck, which greatly eased her. After some further work she got free from the ledge, and after some repairs proceeded on her voyage.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPT. DAVENPORT.

The funeral of the late Capt. Davenport, of the United States Navy, took place today, Rev. Dr. Newman conducting the service in the Metropolitan Methodist Church. The remains were conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery under the escort of a battalion of Marines. A number of Navy officers attended, including the highest ranks.

CHICAGO.

The Saloons to be Closed on Sunday—The Bricklayers' Strike.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11.—Mayor Medill has issued a proclamation to the police authorities directing them to inforce the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

The union bricklayers' eight-hour strike continues. Potter Palmer yesterday conceded the demands of the workmen on his new hotel, which the contractors had refused. About fifty firms of contractors have united in an agreement not to accede to the demands of the strikers under any circumstances.

Trial of a New Torpedo-Boat at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—An exhibition of Lay's submarine torpedo-boat took place here today, and proved a perfect success. The boat was built by Messrs. Clute Brothers & Co., of this city. The trial was witnessed by the acting Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Rear-Admiral A. Ludlow Case, United States Navy; Commodore Wm. Reynolds, United States Navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and Constructor-General J. Hanscom, United States Navy; the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and other invited guests. The navigator stood upon the shore, and by the use of two telegraph keys, the vessel was propelled and steered at pleasure.

The New-Jersey Straight-Outs.

The New-Jersey Straight-out Democrats met in Convention at Taylor's Hall, Trenton, at noon yesterday. Mr. W. W. Meredith was chosen Chairman, and W. P. Wells Secretary. Messrs. A. C. Gregory, Isaac Leigh and R. R. Gallagher were made a Committee on Permanent Organization. Mr. Meredith, on taking the chair, made a speech of some length, bitterly denouncing Horace Greeley and the coalition, and asserting his belief that the amalgamated portion of the Democratic Party could elect their candidate—Chas. O'Conor. On motion nominations for representatives on an electoral ticket were made, and the following electors were chosen: At Large, S. J. Bayard and Wm. M. Iliff; First District, R. S. Bingham; Second District, A. R. Montgomery; Third District, John C. Thompson; Fourth District, Wm. P. Sutphin; Fifth District, R. M. Babbitt; Sixth District, Joseph Burroughs, and Seventh District, C. C. Van Riper. The Committee presented resolutions denouncing the coalition, advocating old Democratic principles, and supporting Mr. O'Conor for the Presidency. Addresses were then made by Chauncey C. Burr and others, and the Convention adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST MEN.—In seeking candidates for office, why not apply science? There is a marked difference in the "make up" of men. One is low and coarse; another is high and noble. One is honest, another is dishonest. One is temperate, another is intemperate. It is easy to select the best. Then why not? Apply PHRENOLOGY and you may learn who has brains. Heads are no more alike than are faces. One has sense, another sap. One is smart, another is lazy. Phrenology points out who is who and what is what. Full written charts given daily at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ALL ONE WAY.—Have you heard the news from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio? Console yourself by going to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and selecting one of his elegant and unapproachable Fall Hats.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown, by the Oceanic, at 11 A. M.....For Europe, (Great Britain excepted,) by the Donau, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	3 P. M.
North, through, via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.	1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:08 | Sun sets.....5:25 | Moon sets.....1:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:28 | Gov. Island...4:27 | Hell Gate...5:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Oct. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Penn., Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship Forest Chief, (Br.,) Retter, Londonderry, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Galathea, (Norw.,) Northeman, Queenstown for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Madame Demarest, Gotham, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Midas Higgins, Aspinwall, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Domenico, (Ital.,) Saccarino, Gibraltar, A. P. Agresta; L. G. Bigelow, (Br.,) Yeadin, Liverpool, M. H. Morgan's Sons.

Brigs Giovanni, (Ital.,) Larusa, Gibraltar, &c., Slocovich & Co.; Atlas, Powers, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Lavina, (Br.,) Lockhart, Liverpool, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; American Union, Collins, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, A. Abbott; Giles, Loring, Pinkham, New-Orleans, Brett, Son & Co.; Louisa Price, (Hayti,) Wilson, Cape Haytien, R. Murray, Jr.

Schrs. George Calhoun, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., via Portland, Heney & Parker; D. W. Clark, (Br.,) Peck, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; L. W. Lovell, Gage, St. Augustine, Bentley, Miller & Co.; A. H. Rowe, Medway, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Harald Haarfagen, (Norw.,) Lund, Bergen Sept. 21, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Bark Giacinta, (Ital.,) Ranchero, Marseilles 56 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 22; took the southern passage, and had light winds and calms; was 12 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Humming Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wentworth, N. S., 11 ds., with 300 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig S. P. Smith, Dodge, Bridgeport, in ballast to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Lyon, Fernandina, Fla., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Had easterly winds and fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; 7th inst. 40 miles off Chincoteague, saw a large school of whales.

Schr. Baltimore, Baldwin, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida, Dearing, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie Bancroft, Allen, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Berkele, Edwards, Alexandria.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Hardscrable, Snow, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Ross, Virginia.

Schr. Adelaide, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. F. Frazier, Showell, Virginia.

Schr. J. Birdsall, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Onward, Shaw, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Jane, Lusk, Virginia.

Schr. Challenge, Fox, Rockport.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

SAILED—Ships Seaflower, for Glasgow; Otago, for Belfast; barks La Cigogne, for Ancona; Jens Lassen, Valkyrien and Abraham Skalle, for Cork for orders.

WIND—Sunset, moderate N. W.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 11—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Panther, do.; Hatteras, from New-York; bark Kate Williams, from Fayal. Spoken, Oct. 1, lat. 40, lon. 51 40, bark Louisa, from Falmouth for New-York; Oct. 4, lat. 45 40, lon. 47 37, ship F. B. Cutting, from Liverpool for New-York.

Arr. this P. M., steamer Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; schr. Ada Barker, from Sagua.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 11.—Arr. brig Moranoy, from Rio for orders. Passed in for Baltimore, brig Star, from Havana.

Arr. and passed in for Norfolk and Baltimore, steamer Moravian, from Liverpool via Halifax.

Passed in this afternoon for Baltimore, ship Olaf, from Liverpool.

Passed out—Barks Clifton and Campanero, for Rio; Sampson, for Cork; Degner, for Falmouth; Ada J. Bonner, for Havana; schr. Irvine, for Berbice.

Brig Italia, spoken by U. S. revenue cutter Colfax off Wicomico, lost her best anchor in a squall last night.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 11.—Brig Moranoy spoke brig Maggie Vail, from Turk's Island, for Baltimore, seventeen miles off Cape Henry. Sld. brig Moranoy, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 11.—Passed in, barks King Oscar, from London; Kordula, from Liverpool. Spoken off Five-Fathom Light—bark Devets Dubrosaski, from Trapani for New-York; spoken 30 miles E. of Henlopen, bark Flora, from Cardiff for City Point.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11.—Sld. Steam-ship Alice (Br.,) for Liverpool; ship Francis Hillyard, before reported stuck on a Tybee oyster bed, has arr. up.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 11.—Arr. schrs. Alcrone, from Provincetown, for New-Bedford; John Atwood and Fisher, Hudson's Bay via Provincetown for do.—all before reported; Rebecca M. Smith and Bertha Welsh, Boston, for Philadelphia; S. L. Harroll, Lynn, for do.; Elvie Davis, Salem, for do.; Maggie Cumming, Cohasset, for do.; Leading Star, St. George, for New-Haven; J. Tinker and Clara Sawyer, Calais, for do.; Brunhall, Clara Roland, do. New-York; Davidson, Danvers, for do.; Reno, Machias, for do.; Ancona, Hillsboro, for Newark; E. B. Beard, St. John, for Stonington; and Parsons, of Rockland, bound mackereling.

Sld. All before reported, excepting the above arrivals and the schrs. Wm. Wilson, Lacy and Nancy and Magnolia.

Foreign Ports.

CHERBOURG, Oct. 2.—In port, American brig Renshaw, from New-York; American bark M. E. Stetson; British bark Sam Sheppard, from Philadelphia; American bark Neptune, from Boston.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 11.—The Cunard steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York, Oct. 2, and Samaria, Capt. Billings, from Boston, Oct. 1, both to Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

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UNION-SQUARE.

ENGLISH STYLES OF PLAIN AND RICHLY ENGRAVED SILVER-MOUNTED LEATHER WORK.

PORTE-MONNAIES, CARD CASES, BETTING BOOKS, GENTLEMEN'S POCKET-BOOKS, LETTER CASES, TRAVELING FOLIOS.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT TO-NIGHT SATURDAY, Oct. 12, 1872.

EVENING.

1. Overture—"Poet and Peasant" ... Suppe
2. Grand Selection—"Fra Diavolo" ... Auber
3. Waltz—"1,001 Nights" ... Strauss
4. Potpourri—"La Perichole" ... Offenbach
5. Song—"Thou Art so Near and Yet so Far" ... Reichardt
6. Cornet Solo ... Koenig

INTERMISSION OF TWENTY MINUTES.

7. Overture—"Zampa" ... Herold
8. Grand Selection—"Der Freischutz" ... Weber
9. Scotch Melodies ... Weigand
10. Waltz—"Wine, Women and Song" ... Strauss
11. Grand Selection—"Martha" ... Flotow
12. March—"Prophet" ... Meyerbeer

The exhibition will remain open until 10½ every Saturday night.

WOOD HANGINGS. SPUR'S PATENT IMPROVED. BUILDERS USE IT FOR wainscoting, Cedar Closets and other hard-wood. Decorations of beautiful natural, grained woods are done at very low prices. It may be substituted for Paint and Paper Decorations. Work warranted.

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UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of Feb. 3, 1873, (to be decided on or before March 8, 1873,) for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1877, in the State of New-York, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

The attention of bidders is called to the 23d section of the Act of June 8, 1872, which requires that *all bids of $5,000 and upward shall be accompanied by a check or draft on some solvent national bank, of not less than five per cent. of such bid.*

Railroad routes not advertised.

1301—From New-York, by Tompkinsville, Stapleton, New-Brighton, West New-Brighton and Port Richmond, to Mariner's Harbor, fourteen and three-fourth miles and back, twelve times a week.

Summer Schedule.—Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Mariner's Harbor by 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Leave Mariner's Harbor daily, except Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Winter Schedule.—Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Mariner's Harbor by 12:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Leave Mariner's Harbor daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

1302—From New-York, by Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, to New-Utrecht, eleven and a quarter miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at New-Utrecht by 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leave New-Utrecht daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

1303—From New-York to Astoria, six miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 11:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Astoria by 12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.; leave Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 8:15 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 9:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

1304—From Jamaica to Rockaway, eight miles and back, six times a week, from May 1 to Nov. 1, and three times a week the residue of the year.

Schedule from May 1 to Nov. 1.—Leave Jamaica daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rockaway by 11 A. M.; leave Rockaway daily, except Sunday, at 5:40 A. M.; arrive at Jamaica by 7:40 A. M.

Schedule from Nov. 1 to May 1.—Leave Jamaica Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rockaway by 6 P. M.; leave Rockaway Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Jamaica by 10 A. M.

1305—From Northport to Fresh Pond, three miles and back, six times a week. Leave Northport daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Fresh Pond by 6:30 P. M.; leave Fresh Pond daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Northport by 4 P. M.

1306—From Centreport Station, by Elwood, to Commac, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Centreport Station daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Commac by 2 P. M.; leave Commac daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Centreport Station by 9 A. M.

1307—From Suffolk, by Smithtown, Smithtown Branch, Saint James, Stony Brook and Setauket, to East Setauket, sixteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Suffolk daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at East Setauket by 3:30 P. M.; leave East Setauket daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Suffolk by 11:30 A. M.

1308—From Medford Station to Patchogue, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Medford Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Patchogue by 3 P. M. Leave Patchogue daily, except Sunday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Medford Station by 10:30 A. M.

1309—From Holtsville, by Selden, Port Jefferson and Mount Sinai to Miller's Place, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week to Port Jefferson, and three times a week the residue, with connecting side mail to Coram from Selden, two and a half miles, six times a week. Leave Holtsville daily, except Sunday, at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Port Jefferson by 1:30 P. M. Leave Port Jefferson daily, except Sunday, at 8:15 A. M.; arrive at Holtsville by 11:15 A. M. Leave Port Jefferson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:45 P. M.; arrive at Miller's Place by 4:15 P. M. Leave Miller's Place Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Port Jefferson by 8 A. M.

1310—From Yaphank Station, by South Haven, Moriches, and Centre Moriches, to East Moriches, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Yaphank Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at East Moriches by 4 P. M. Leave East Moriches daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Yaphank Station by 10 A. M.

1311—From River Head, by Baiting Hollow, to Wading River, twelve miles and back, twice a week, with privilege of supplying Wading River from Manorville, if preferred. Leave River Head Wednesday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Wading River by 6 P. M. Leave Wading River Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at River Head by 11 A. M.

1312—From River Head, by Quogue, to West Hampton, twelve miles and back, three times a week, with three additional weekly trips from June 1 to Sept. 30. Leave River Head Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at West Hampton by 5 P. M. Leave West Hampton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at River Head by 10 P. M. The additional Summer trips to be run in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1313—From River Head, by Flanders, to Good Ground, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave River Head Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Good Ground by 4:30 P. M. Leave Good Ground Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at River Head by 10:30 A. M.

1314—From Greenport, by Sag Harbor, Bridgehampton and Water Mills, to Southampton, twenty-three miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greenport daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Southampton by 5:30 P. M. Leave Southampton daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Greenport by 9:30 A. M.

1315—From Nyack, by Nyack Turnpike, Clarkstown, Haverstraw and Stony Point, to Tompkin's Cove, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Nyack daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Tompkin's Cove by 11 A. M. Leave Tompkin's Cove daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Nyack by 4 P. M.

1316—From Valhalla, by Kensico and Armonk, to North Castle, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Valhalla Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Castle by 12:30 P. M. Leave North Castle Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Valhalla by 9 P. M.

1317—From Katonah, by Cross River, Boutonville and South Salem, to Lewisborough, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Katonah, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Lewisborough by 1 P. M. Leave Lewisborough Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Katonah by 9 A. M.

1318—From Bedford Station to Bedford, five miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Bedford Station daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; arrive at Bedford by 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Leave Bedford daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; arrive at Bedford Station by 7:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

1319—From Purdy's Station, by Salem Centre, to North Salem, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Purdy's Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Salem by 12 M. Leave North Salem Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Purdy's Station by 9:30 A. M.

1320—From Carmel, by Mahopac, to Croton Falls, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Carmel daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Croton Falls by 4:30 P. M. Leave Croton Falls daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Carmel by 12:30 P. M.

1321—From Peekskill, by Mohegan Lake, Shrub Oak, Jefferson Valley and Mahopac Falls, to Mahopac, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Peekskill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Mahopac by 5 P. M. Leave Mahopac Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Peekskill by 11 A. M.

1322—From Peekskill, by Yorktown and Hallock's Mills, to Katonah, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Peekskill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Katonah by 5:30 P. M. Leave Katonah Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Peekskill by 11:30 A. M.

1323—From Newburg, by Coldenham, to Montgomery, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Newburg daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Montgomery by 2 P. M. Leave Montgomery daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Newburg by 10 A. M. Proposals to end at Coldenham are invited.

1324—From Newburg, by Savil and Plattekill, to Modena, fourteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Newburg Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Modena by 4 P. M. Leave Modena Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Newburg by 10 A. M.

1325—From Newburg to Middle Hope, four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Newburg Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Middle Hope by 1 P. M. Leave Middle Hope Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Newburg by 11 A. M.

1326—From Fishkill, by Johnsville, East Fishkill, Stormville and Greenhaven, to Poughquag, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Fishkill daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M.; arrive at Poughquag by 2:30 P. M. Leave Poughquag daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Fishkill by 9 A. M.

1327—From Carmel, by Cole's Mills, Boyd's Corner and Kent, to Farmer's Mills, nine miles and back, twice a week. Leave Carmel Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Farmer's Mills by 4 P. M. Leave Farmer's Mills Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Carmel by 1:45 P. M.

1328—From Gardner, by Tuthill, Bruynswick, and Dwaar's Kill, to Pine Bush, thirteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Gardner Tuesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Pine Bush by 2 P. M. Leave Pine Bush Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Gardner by 7 P. M.

1329—From Poughkeepsie, by Highland, Lloyd, Ohioville, and New-Paltz, to Libertyville, fourteen and three-fourths miles and back, six times a week to New-Paltz, and twice a week the residue. Leave Poughkeepsie daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at New-Paltz by 5 P. M. Leave New-Paltz daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 11:30 A. M. Leave New-Paltz Monday and Friday at 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Libertyville by 6:15 P. M. Leave Libertyville Monday and Friday at 5 P. M.; arrive at New-Paltz by 6 P. M.

1330—From Clove Branch Junction, by Fishkill Plains, to New-Hackensack, six and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Clove Branch Junction daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at New-Hackensack by 2 P. M. Leave New-Hackensack daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Clove Branch Junction at 9 A. M.

1331—From Poughkeepsie, by Sprout Creek, Arthursburg, Sylvan Lake, Beekman and Poughquag, to Pawling, twenty-four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Poughkeepsie Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Pawling by 8 P. M. Leave Pawling Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 12 M.

1332—From Poughkeepsie, by Manchester Bridge and Freedom Plains, to Billings, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave Poughkeepsie Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Billings by 11 A. M. Leave Billings Tuesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 5 P. M.

1333—From Verbank, by Mansfield, Chestnut Ridge, North Clove and Clove, to Crouse's Store, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Verbank daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Crouse's Store by 3 P. M. Leave Crouse's Store daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Verbank by 8 A. M.

1334—From Pleasant Valley, by Washington Hollow, to Mill Brook, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Pleasant Valley daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Mill Brook by 11 A. M. Leave Mill Brook daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Pleasant Valley by 2 P. M.

1335—From Mill Brook, by Mabbettsville and Lithgow, to Amenia, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mill Brook daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Amenia by 4:30 P. M. Leave Amenia daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Mill Brook by 10:30 A. M.

1336—From Amenia, by Leedsville and Amenia Union, to South Amenia, seven and one-half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Amenia daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at South Amenia by 3 P. M. Leave South Amenia daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Amenia by 12 M.

1337—From Poughkeepsie, by Crum Elbow, Pleasant Plains, Clinton Hollow, Schultzville and Rust's Head, to Milan, twenty-four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Poughkeepsie Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Milan by 3:30 P. M. Leave Milan Monday and Friday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 2:30 P. M.

1338—From Mill Brook, by Washington and Little Rest, to Dover Plains, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mill Brook daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Dover Plains by 3 P. M. Leave Dover Plains daily, except Sunday, at 8:15 A. M.; arrive at Mill Brook by 11:15 A. M.

1339—From Rondout, by Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Stone Ridge, Kyserike, Accord, Kerhonkson, Wawarsing and Napanock, to Ellenville, thirty miles and back, six times a week, with six additional weekly trips between Napanock and Ellenville. Leave Rondout daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ellenville by 5 P. M. Leave Ellenville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rondout by 5 P. M. The six additional trips between Napanock and Ellenville to be run satisfactory to the Postmaster at Napanock.

1340—From Delhi, by Bovina Valley, Andes, Clark's Factory and Margaretville, to Arkville, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Delhi daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Arkville by 1 P. M. Leave Arkville daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; Arrive at Delhi by 4 P. M.

1341—From Griffin's Corners, by Dry Brook, Hardenburgh, Granite Mills and Turnwood, to Shin Creek, twenty-three miles and back, once a week. Leave Griffin's Corners Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Shin Creek by 7 P. M. Leave Shin Creek Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Griffin's Corners by 1 P. M.

1342—From Margaretville, by Lumberville, Union Grove, Shavertown and Pepacton, to Downsville, twenty-three miles and back, twice a week. Leave Margaretville Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Downsville by 3 P. M. Leave Downsville Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Margaretville by 3 P. M.

1343—From Rondout, by Port Ewen and Ulster Park, to Esopus, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rondout daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Esopus by 4 P. M. Leave Esopus daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rondout by 11 A. M.

1344—From Kingston, by Wilbur, Fly Mountain, Creek Locks, Le Fever Falls and Rosendale, to Rifton Glen, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Kingston daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rifton Glen by 5 P. M. Leave Rifton Glen daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Kingston by 10 A. M.

1345—From Rhinebeck, by Rock City and Milan, to Lafayetteville, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rhinebeck Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Lafayetteville by 4 P. M. Leave Lafayetteville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rhinebeck by 10 A. M.

1346—From Saugerties to Glasco, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Saugerties daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Glasco by 1:45 P. M. Leave Glasco daily, except Sunday, at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Saugerties by 3 P. M.

1347—From Catskill, by Leeds, South Cairo, Cairo, Acra, South Durham, East Windham, Union Society, Windham Centre, Ashland, Red Falls and Prattsville, to Moresville, forty-one miles and back, six times a week. Leave Catskill daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Moresville by 8 P. M. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Catskill by 8 P. M.

1348—From Moresville, by Stamford, Hobart, South Kortright and Bloomville, to Delhi, twenty-nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Delhi by 12 M. Leave Delhi daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Moresville by 6 P. M.

1349—From Catskill, by Palenville, Tannersville, Hunter, Jewett Centre and Lexington, to Prattsville, thirty-six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Catskill Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Prattsville at 6 P. M. Leave Prattsville Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Catskill by 6 P. M.

1350—From Cairo, by Freehold, East Durham, Durham, Potter's Hollow, Manor Kill, Conesville, West Conesville and Gilboa, to South Gilboa, thirty-eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cairo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at South Gilboa by 3 P. M. Leave South Gilboa Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Cairo by 4 P. M.

1351—From Coxsackie, by Medway, Grapeville, Greenville, South Westerloo and Norton Hill, to Oak Hill, twenty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coxsackie Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Oak Hill by 5 P. M. Leave Oak Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Coxsackie by 3 P. M.

1352—From Niverville Depot, by Niverville and Valatie, to Kinderhook, four and a half miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1353—From Hudson, by Stottville, Stockport and Stuyvesant Falls, to Kinderhook, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Hudson daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Kinderhook by 9 A. M. Leave Kinderhook daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Hudson by 3:30 P. M.

1354—From Hudson, by Humphreysville, Livingston, and Blue Stores, to Clermont, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hudson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Clermont by 3 P. M. Leave Clermont Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Hudson by 10 A. M.

1355—From Hudson, by Glencoe Mills, West Taghkanick, Taghkanick and Churchtown, to Hudson, equal to thirteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hudson Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hudson by 4 P. M.

1356—From Copake Iron Works, by Copake, West Copake, Ancram Centre, (n. o.,) Ancram Lead Mines and Ancram, to Gallatinville, seventeen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Copake Iron Works daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Gallatinville by 8 P. M. Leave Gallatinville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Copake Iron Works by 11 A. M.

1357—From Hillsdale, by North Egremont, (Mass.) and South Egremont, to Great Barrington, thirteen miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from North Egremont to Alford, three miles, six times a week. Leave Hillsdale daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Great Barrington by 6 P. M. Leave Great Barrington daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Hillsdale by 10 A. M. Alford to be supplied in close connection with main route.

1358—From Coeyman's, by Coeyman's Hollow and Indian Fields, to Dormansville, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coeyman's Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Dormansville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Dormansville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Coeyman's by 12 M.

1359—From Chatham Village, by Spencertown and Austerlitz, to Green River, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Chatham Village daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of New-York mail; arrive at Green River by 7 P. M. Leave Green River daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Chatham Village by 11 A. M.

1360—From West Sand Lake, by South Sand Lake, North Nassau and Brong's Corners, to East Nassau, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Sand Lake Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at East Nassau by 12 M. Leave East Nassau Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at West Sand Lake by 8 P. M.

1361—From Albany, by East Greenbush and Schodack Centre, to Nassau, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Nassau by 6 P. M. Leave Nassau daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 12 M.

1362—From Albany, by Cedar Hills and Coeyman's, to New-Baltimore, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at New-Baltimore by 4 P. M. Leave New-Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 10:30 A. M.

1363—From Albany, by Bethlehem Centre, Jerusalem, Union Church, Clarksville, Reidsville and Westerlo, to Rensselaerville, twenty-nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Albany, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rensselaerville by 5 P. M. Leave Rensselaerville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 2 P. M.

1364—From Albany, by McKownville, Guilderland and Guilderland Centre, to Dunnsville, fifteen and one-half miles and back, six times a week to Guilderland Centre, and three times a week the residue. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Guilderland Centre by 6:30 P. M. Leave Guilderland Centre daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 9:30 A. M. Leave Guilderland Centre, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 P. M.; arrive at Dunnsville by 8 P. M. Leave Dunnsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Guilderland Centre by 7 P. M.

1365—From Schoharie, by Shutter's Corners, to Gallupville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schoharie daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Gallupville by 2:30 P. M. Leave Gallupville daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Schoharie by 12 M.

1366—From Central Bridge, by Grovenor's Corners and Carlisle Centre, to Carlisle, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Central Bridge, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Carlisle by 1 P. M. Leave Carlisle Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Central Bridge by 10 A. M.

1367—From Schenectady, by Scotia, East Glenville and Charlton, to West Charlton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schenectady daily, except Sunday, on arrival of New-York mail—say at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Charlton in four hours. Leave West Charlton daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Schenectady at 11:30 A. M.

1368—From South Ballston, by Burnt Hills, to Ballston Centre, five miles and back, six times a week to Burnt Hills, and three times a week the residue, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1369—From Troy, by Centre Brunswick, Haynersville, Raymertown and Pittstown, to Potter Hill, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Potter Hill by 8 P. M. Leave Potter Hill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 11 A. M.

1370—From Troy, by Eagle Mills, Cropseyville and Quackenkill, to Grafton, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Troy Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Grafton by 6 P. M. Leave Grafton Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 11 A. M.

1371—From Troy, by Poestenkill, to East Poestenkill, fourteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Troy, Tuesday and Saturday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at East Poestenkill by 12 M. Leave East Poestenkill Monday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 1 P. M.

1372—From Troy, by Wynant's Kill, West Sand Lake, Sand Lake and Alps, to West Stephentown, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Troy daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at West Stephentown by 7 P. M. Leave West Stephentown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 10:30 A. M.

1373—From Waterford, by Half Moon, Crescent and Clifton Park, to Jonesville, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Waterford daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Jonesville by 6 P. M. Leave Jonesville daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M.; arrive at Waterford by 9 A. M.

1374—From Mechanicsville, by Stillwater, Bemus Heights, Quaker Springs, Victory Mills, Schuylerville, Northumberland, Fort Miller and Moses Kill, to Fort Edward, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mechanicsville daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Fort Edward by 5 P. M. Leave Fort Edward daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Mechanicsville by 12 M.

1375—From Schaghticoke Depot (n. o.,) by Hart's Falls, Crandall's Corners and Easton, to North Easton, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schaghticoke Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at North Easton by 11:30 A. M. Leave North Easton daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Schaghticoke Depot by 4:30 P. M.

1376—From Cambridge Station, by Cambridge, Coila, Greenwich, North Greenwich, South Argyle and Argyle, to Fort Edward, twenty-five miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cambridge Station daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Fort Edward by 6 P. M. Leave Fort Edward daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Cambridge Station by 3 P. M.

1377—From Coveville, by Quaker Springs and Dean's Corners, to Ketcham's Corners, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coveville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Ketcham's Corners by 6:30 P. M. Leave Ketcham's Corners Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Coveville by 12:30 P. M.

1378—From Ballston, by West Milton, South Galway, Galway, North Galway, Providence, Hagedorn's Mills and West Providence, to Northampton, twenty miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ballston Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Northampton by 4 P. M. Leave Northampton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Ballston by 5 P. M.

1379—From Northampton, by Edinburgh, West Day, Day and Conklingville, to Hadley, twenty-five and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Northampton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hadley by 3 P. M. Leave Hadley Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Northampton by 3 P. M.

1380—From Saratoga Springs, by Greenfield Centre, North Greenfield, South Corinth, Corinth and Hadley, to Luzerne, twenty-one miles and back, six times a week. Leave Saratoga Springs daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Luzerne by 6:30 P. M. Leave Luzerne daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Saratoga Springs by 11:30 A. M.

1381—From Fort Edward, by Sandy Hill, Glen's Falls, French Mountain, Lake George, Warrensburg, Chestertown, Pottersville and South Schroon, to Schroon Lake, forty-seven miles and back, six times a week, with six additional week trips to Glen's Falls. Leave Fort Edward daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Schroon Lake by 10 P. M. Leave Schroon Lake daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Fort Edward by 5 P. M.; the six additional weekly trips between Fort Edward and Glen's Falls to be run in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1382—From Smith's Basin, by Adamsville and South Hartford, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Smith's Basin daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Hartford by 12 M. Leave Hartford daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Smith's Basin by 7:30 A. M.

1383—From Glen's Falls, by Queensbury, Patten's Mills and Griswold's Mills, to West Fort Ann, eleven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Glen's Falls Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Fort Ann by 4 P. M. Leave West Fort Ann Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Glen's Falls by 12 M.

1384—From Warrensburg, by The Glen and Wevertown, to Johnsburg, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Warrensburg Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Johnsburg by 8 P. M. Leave Johnsburg Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Warrensburg by 9:30 A. M.

1385—From Warrensburg, by Athol, to Thurman, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Warrensburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Thurman by 6:30 P. M. Leave Thurman Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Warrensburg by 10:30 A. M.

1386—From Wevertown, by North Creek and North River, to Indian Lake, twenty-one miles and back, twice a week. Leave Wevertown Tuesday and Friday at 7 P. M.; arrive at North River by 9:30 P. M. Leave North River Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Indian Lake by 11 A. M. Leave Indian Lake Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at North River by 5 P. M. Leave North River Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Wevertown by 4:30 P. M.

1387—From Lake George to Bolton, ten miles and back, three times a week, from Oct. 1 to May 31 of each year. Leave Lake George Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Bolton by 4:30 P. M. Leave Bolton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Lake George by 7:30 P. M.

1388—From Comstock's Landing, by West Granville Corners, North Granville and Middle Granville, to Middle Granville Depot, (n. o.,) nine miles and back, six times a week to North Granville, and twelve times a week the residue. Leave Comstock's Landing daily, except Sunday, at 10:15 A. M.; arrive at North Granville by 12 M. Leave North Granville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Comstock's Landing by 10:40 A. M. Leave North Granville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M. and 2:40 P. M.; arrive at Middle Granville Depot by 1 P. M. and 3:40 P. M. Leave Middle Granville Depot daily, except Sunday, at 1:05 P. M. and 3:45 P. M.; arrive at North Granville by 2:10 P. M. and 4:45 P. M.

1389—From Whitehall, (N. Y.,) by Benson Landing, (Vt.,) Chipman's Point, Ticonderoga, (N. Y.,) Crown Point, Port Henry, Westport, Essex, Burlington, (Vt.,) Port Kent, (N. Y.,) and Plattsburg, to Rouse's Point, one hundred and twenty miles and back, eleven times a week, in steamboats during season of navigation on Lake Champlain, with privilege of omitting five night trips when only a single daily line is run.

1390—From Port Henry, by Westport, Wadham's Mills, Whallonsburg, Essex and Willsborough, to Keeseville, thirty-nine miles and back, six times a week during suspension of navigation on Lake Champlain. Leave Port Henry daily, except Sunday, at 3 A. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 6:30 P. M. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Port Henry by 6 P. M.

1391—From Whallonsburg, by Wadham's Mills, to Westport, eight miles and back, six times a week, during season of navigation on Lake Champlain. The mails to be carried in close connection with steamboat mails on the lake.

1392—From Schroon Lake, by Schroon River, North Hudson and New-Russia, to Elizabethtown, thirty-one and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Schroon Lake Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 6 P. M. Leave Elizabethtown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Schroon Lake by 4 P. M.

1393—From Long Lake, by Newcomb and Alden Lair, to Minerva, thirty-five miles and back, once a week. Leave Long Lake Tuesday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Minerva by 7 P. M. Leave Minerva Wednesday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Long Lake by 7 P. M.

1394—From Pottersville, by Olmstedville, to Minerva, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Pottersville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at Minerva by 9:30 P. M. Leave Minerva Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Pottersville by 5 P. M.

1395—From Elizabethtown to Westport, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Elizabethtown daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.; arrive at Westport by 9 P. M. Leave Westport daily, except Sunday, at 9 P. M., or on arrival of steam-boat mail; arrive at Elizabethtown in two hours.

1396—From Essex to Charlotte Depot, five miles and back, six times a week during suspension of navigation on Lake Champlain. Leave Essex daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; return to Essex by 11 A. M.

1397—From Elizabethtown, by Keene and North Elba, to Saranac Lake, thirty-four miles and back, once a week, with one additional weekly trip from June 1 to Sept. 30 of each year. Leave Elizabethtown Monday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 5 P. M. Leave Saranac Lake Tuesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 5 P. M.

1398—From Elizabethtown, by Lewis, to Keeseville, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week to Lewis and three times a week the residue. Leave Elizabethtown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., or on arrival of mail from Westport; arrive at Lewis in one hour, and at Keeseville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 7 P. M. Leave Keeseville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Lewis by 10 A. M. Leave Lewis daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 11 A. M.

1399—From Keeseville to Port Kent, five miles and back, six times a week, with extension to Burlington, Vt., ten miles, during suspension of navigation on Lake Champlain.

Schedule during season of navigation.—Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Port Kent by 9 A. M. Leave Port Kent daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 7 P. M.

Schedule during suspension of navigation.—Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Burlington by 11 A. M. Leave Burlington daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 5 P. M.

1400—From Keeseville, by Clintonville, to Ausable Forks, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, on arrival of mail from the south—say at 8 P. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks in two and a half hours. Leave Ausable Forks daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 1 P. M.

1401—From Ausable Forks, by Jay, Upper Jay, and Keene to Keene Flats, twenty-one and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Ausable Forks, Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Keene Flats by 8 P. M. Leave Keene Flats Monday and Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks by 12 M. next day.

1402—From Ausable Forks, by Black Brook, Franklin Falls and Bloomingdale, to Saranac Lake, thirty-two miles and back, six times a week, from May 1 to Oct. 31, and twice a week the residue of the year.

Schedule from May 1 to Oct. 31.—Leave Ausable Forks daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 7:30 P. M. Leave Saranac Lake daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. Arrive at Ausable Forks by 5:30 P. M.

Schedule from Nov. 1 to April 30.—Leave Ausable Forks Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 6 P. M. Leave Saranac Lake Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks by 4 P. M. Proposals for six-times-a-week service the year round are invited.

1403—From Black Brook, by Union Falls, Alder Brook, Merrillsville and Duane, to Malone, forty-eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Black Brook Thursday at 12 M.; arrive at Malone next day by 4 P. M. Leave Malone Tuesday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Black Brook next day by 12 M.

1404—From Plattsburg, by West Plattsburg, Cadyville, Dannemora and Saranac, to Redford, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Plattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Redford by 7 P. M. Leave Redford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Plattsburg by 11 A. M.

1405—From Peru to Keeseville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Peru daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 3:30 P. M. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Peru by 6:30 P. M.

1406—From Ellenburg Depot, by Ellenburg, to Ellenburgh Center, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ellenburg Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ellenburg Center by 10:30 A. M. Leave Ellenburg Center daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Ellenburg Depot by 8:30 A. M.

1407—From Churubusco to Frontier, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Churubusco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:25 P. M.; arrive at Frontier by 5:30 P. M. Leave Frontier Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Churubusco by 4 P. M.

1408—From Malone, by East Constable, Westville Centre and West Constable, to Fort Covington, eighteen miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of supplying East Constable by side service in close connection with the main route. Leave Malone daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Fort Covington in four hours. Leave Fort Covington daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Malone by 10 A. M.

1409—From North Bangor, by Bangor and West Bangor, to East Dickinson, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave North Bangor daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at East Dickinson by 3 P. M. Leave East Dickinson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at North Bangor by 10 A. M.

1410—From Moira, by McClelland, Dickinson and East Dickinson, to Linkinson, thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moira daily, except Sunday, at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Linkinson by 6:15 P. M. Leave Linkinson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Moira by 10 A. M.

1411—From Moira, by South Bombay, to Bombay, nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moira daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Bombay by 5:30 P. M. Leave Bombay daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Moira by 9:30 A. M.

1412—From North Lawrence, by Lawrenceville and Nicholville, to Hopkinton, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave North Lawrence daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Hopkinton by 3 P. M. Leave Hopkinton daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at North Lawrence by 8 A. M.

1413—From Stockholm Depot, by Brasher Falls, Brasher Iron Works and Helena, to Hogansburg, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Stockholm Depot daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Hogansburg by 5:30 P. M. Leave Hogansburg daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Stockholm Depot by 11:30 A. M.

1414—From Potsdam, by Parishville Centre and Southville, to Parishville, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Potsdam daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Parishville by 7:15 P. M. Leave Parishville daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M.; arrive at Potsdam by 8:45 A. M.

1415—From Potsdam, by Ellsworth and Colton, to South Colton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Potsdam daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at South Colton by 5:30 P. M. Leave South Colton daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Potsdam by 10 A. M.

1416—From Potsdam Junction, by Norfolk, Raymondville and Massena Springs, to Massena, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Potsdam Junction daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Massena by 6 P. M. Leave Massena daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Potsdam Junction by 12 M.

1417—From Madrid Springs, by Madrid, to Waddington, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Madrid Springs daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Waddington by 4 P. M. Leave Waddington daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Madrid Springs by 11 A. M.

1418—From Canton, by Morely, to Madrid Springs, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canton daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Madrid Springs by 11 A. M. Leave Madrid Springs daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Canton by 6:30 P. M.

1419—From Canton, by Crary's Mills and Pierrepont, to Colton, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canton daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Colton by 6:30 P. M. Leave Colton daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Canton by 11 A. M.

1420—From East De Kalb, by Hermon, to Russell, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave East De Kalb daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Russell by 5:30 P. M. Leave Russell daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at East De Kalb by 1:30 P. M.

1421—From Gouverneur, by Hailesborough, Fowler, Fullerville, Iron-works and Edwards, to South Edwards, twenty miles and back, three times a week. Leave Gouverneur Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at South Edwards by 12 M. Leave South Edwards Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Gouverneur by 12 M.

1422—From Heuvelton, by De Peyster, Edenton and Pope's Mills, to Macomb, twenty-one miles and back, once a week. Leave Heuvelton Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Macomb at 8 P. M. Leave Macomb Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Heuvelton by 12 M.

1423—From Evans' Mills, by Theresa, Redwood and Plessis, to Alexandria, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Evans' Mills daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Alexandria by 11 A. M. Leave Alexandria daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Evans' Mills by 6 P. M.

1424—From Antwerp, by Somerville, Wegatchie, Oxbow, Rossie, Hammond, Brier Hill and Morristown, to Ogdensburg, forty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Antwerp Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1:30 P. M., or on arrival of Watertown mail; arrive at Ogdensburg by 10 P. M. Leave Ogdensburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Antwerp by 5 P. M.

1425—From Carthage, by Natural Bridge, Diana, Harrisville and Pitcairn, to East Pitcairn, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week to Harrisville, and once a week the residue. Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Harrisville by 1 P. M. Leave Harrisville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Carthage by 1 P. M. Leave Harrisville Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at East Pitcairn by 5:30 P. M. Leave East Pitcairn Wednesday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Harrisville by 8 P. M.

1426—From Carthage, by Wilna and North Wilna, to Antwerp, seventeen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Antwerp by 3 P. M. Leave Antwerp daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Carthage by 7 P. M.

1427—From Three Mile Bay, to Point Peninsula, twelve miles and back, once a week. Leave Three Mile Bay Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Point Peninsula by 6 P. M. Leave Point Peninsula Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Three Mile Bay by 1 P. M.

1428—From Watertown, by Brownville, Perch River, Stone Mills, Lafargeville and Omar, to Alexandria, thirty miles and back, six times a week. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Alexandria by 4 P. M. Leave Alexandria daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watertown by 5:30 P. M.

1429—From Chaumont, by Depauville and Clayton Centre, to Clayton, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Chaumont daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Clayton by 6 P. M. Leave Clayton daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Chaumont by 9 A. M.

1430—From Watertown, to Stowell's Corners, six miles and back, once a week. Leave Watertown Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Stowell's Corners by 3 P. M. Leave Stowell's Corners Saturday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Watertown by 12 M.

1431—From Watertown, by East Watertown, Rutland, South Rutland, South Champion and Copenhagen, to Carthage, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Copenhagen to Pinckney, three miles and back, twice a week, in close connection with main route. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Copenhagen by 12 M. Leave Copenhagen daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Watertown by 5 P. M. Leave Copenhagen daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Carthage by 7:30 A. M. Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Copenhagen by 1 P. M.

1432—From Harrisburg, by Lowville, to West Martinsburg, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave Harrisburg Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at West Martinsburg by 1 P. M. Leave West Martinsburg Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Harrisburg by 6 P. M.

1433—From Watertown, by East Hounsfield and Sackett's Harbor, to Smithville, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Smithville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Smithville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watertown by 10:30 A. M.

1434—From Sackett's Harbor to Pillar Point, one and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sackett's Harbor Tuesday and Saturday at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Pillar Point by 6 P. M. Leave Pillar Point Tuesday and Saturday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Sackett's Harbor by 10 A. M.

1435—From Pierrepont Manor, by Ellisburg and Woodville, to Rural Hill, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Pierrepont Manor daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Rural Hill by 2 P. M. Leave Rural Hill daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Pierrepont Manor by 9:30 A. M.

1436—From Adams to Rodman, five and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Adams daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rodman by 2:30 P. M. Leave Rodman daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Adams by 11:30 A. M.

1437—From Adams, by Caulkin's Mills and Lorraine, to Worthville, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Adams daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Worthville by 6 P. M. Leave Worthville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Adams by 10 A. M.

1438—From Lowville, by New-Bremen, Beaver Falls and Croghan, to Indian River, seventeen miles and back, six times a week to Croghan, and once a week the residue. Leave Lowville daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Croghan by 1:30 P. M. Leave Croghan daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Lowville by 10 A. M. Leave Croghan Thursday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Indian River by 4 P. M. Leave Indian River Thursday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Croghan by 7 P. M.

1439—From Lyon's Falls to Lyonsdale, four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Lyon's Falls Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.; arrive at Lyonsdale by 9 P. M. Leave Lyonsdale Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Lyon's Falls by 7 P. M.

1440—From Boonville, by Leyden and Locust Grove, to Constableville, ten miles and back, six times a week, with the privilege of supplying Locust Grove from Port Leyden, if preferred. Leave Boonville daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 P. M.; arrive at Constableville by 9:30 P. M. Leave Constableville daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Boonville by 7 A. M.

1441—From Rome, by Delta, Stokes, West Branch, Ava and West Leyden, to Mohawk Hill, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week to West Leyden, and twice a week the residue. Leave Rome daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at West Leyden by 7:30 P. M. Leave West Leyden daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rome by 11 A. M. Leave West Leyden Tuesday and Saturday at 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Mohawk Hill by 8:30 P. M. Leave Mohawk Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at West Leyden by 7:30 A. M.

1442—From Russia, by Gravesville and Trenton Falls, to Trenton Depot, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Russia daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Trenton Depot by 9 A. M. Leave Trenton Depot daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Russia by 7 P. M.

1443—From Prospect, by Gang Mills, Grant and Ohio, to Morehouseville, twenty-eight miles and back, three times a week to Ohio, and once a week the residue. Leave Prospect Monday and Wednesday at 12 M., and Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Ohio in two hours. Leave Ohio Monday and Wednesday at 8 A. M., and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Prospect in three hours. Leave Ohio Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Morehouseville by 5 P. M. Leave Morehouseville Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Ohio by 11 A. M.

1444—From Sageville, by Newton's Corners, Gilman, Wells, Hope Centre and Hope Falls, to Northville, twenty-eight and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Sageville Thursday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Northville by 2 P. M. Leave Northville Wednesday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Sageville by 5 P. M.

1445—From Middleburg, by Franklinton, Livingstonville, Preston Hollow, Cooksburg and Durham, to Oak Hill, nineteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Middleburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Oak Hill by 5 P. M. Leave Oak Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Middleburg by 1 P. M.

1446—From Seward, by South Valley, to Pleasant Brook, nine miles and back, twice a week. Leave Seward Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Pleasant Brook by 4 P. M. Leave Pleasant Brook Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Seward by 11 A. M.

1447—From East Worcester, by Charlottesville, to South Worcester, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave East Worcester daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at South Worcester by 3 P. M. Leave South Worcester daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at East Worcester by 10 A. M.

1448—From Amsterdam, by Perth, Vail's Mills, Broadalbin, North Broadalbin, Union Mills, Northampton, and Osborn's Bridge, to Northville, twenty-five miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of omitting Union Mills from the main route, and furnishing three times a week side mails. Leave Amsterdam daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Northville by 5 P. M. Leave Northville daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Amsterdam by 12 M. Proposals for six additional weekly trips to Broadalbin are invited.

1449—From Amsterdam, by Hagaman's Mills, West Galway, Galway and Mosherville, to Barkersville, seventeen miles and back, six times a week to Galway, and three times a week the residue. Leave Amsterdam daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Galway by 4 P. M. Leave Galway Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Barkersville by 6 P. M. Leave Barkersville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:15 P. M.; arrive at Galway by 7:15 P. M. Leave Galway daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Amsterdam by 11 A. M.

1450—From Amsterdam, by Port Jackson, Minaville, Scotch Bush and Bramman's Corners, to Burtonsville, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Amsterdam Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Burtonsville by 4:30 P. M. Leave Burtonsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Amsterdam by 12 M.

1451—From Gloversville, by Kingsborough, Mayfield and Cranberry Creek, to Northville, eighteen miles and back, twelve times a week to Kingsborough, and six times a week the residue. Leave Gloversville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Northville by 6 P. M. Leave Northville daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Gloversville by 11:30 A. M. The six additional weekly trips between Gloversville and Kingsborough to be run in close connection with railroad mails.

1452—From Fultonville, by Auriesville and Glen, to Charleston, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Fultonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Charleston by 1 P. M. Leave Charleston Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Fultonville by 4 P. M.

1453—From Johnstown, by Rockwood, Garoga and Lassellsville, to Oppenheim, nineteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Johnstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Oppenheim by 5 P. M. Leave Oppenheim Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Johnstown by 10:30 A. M.

1454—From Spraker's Basin, by Rural Grove, Charleston Four Corners and Sloansville, to Central Bridge, sixteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Spraker's Basin Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Central Bridge by 7 P. M. Leave Central Bridge Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Spraker's Basin by 12 M.

1455—From Canajoharie, by Flat Creek and Argusville, to Sharon, thirteen and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Canajoharie, Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Sharon by 3 P. M. Leave Sharon Wednesday and Saturday at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Canajoharie by 6:15 P. M.

1456—From Canajoharie, by Marshville, Ames and Sharon Springs, to Sharon Centre, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Canajoharie Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Sharon Centre by 3 P. M. Leave Sharon Centre Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Canajoharie by 11 A. M. Proposals for six-times-a-week service is invited.

1457—From Fort Plain, by Hallsville, Starkville, Van Hornesville and Springfield Center, to Cooperstown, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Fort Plain daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 6:30 P. M. Leave Cooperstown daily except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Fort Plain by 12 M.

1458—From Fort Plain, by Frey's Bush, Sprout Brook, Buel, Cherry Valley, East Springfield and Middlefield Centre, to Cooperstown, thirty-three miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of omitting East Springfield on the going, and Middlefield Center on the return trips, and supplying Buel by side service. Leave Fort Plain daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at Cherry Valley by 4 P. M.; leave Cherry Valley daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 10 A. M.; leave Cooperstown daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Cherry Valley by 6 P. M.; leave Cherry Valley daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Fort Plain by 12 M.

1459—From Cooperstown, by Hartwick, South Hartwick, Mount Vision, Laurens and West Oneonta, to Oneonta, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cooperstown daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Oneonta by 12 M. Leave Oneonta daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 7 P. M.

1460—From Cooperstown, by Toddsville, Fly Creek, Oaksville, Burlington, West Burlington, Edmeston and Pittsfield, to New-Berlin, twenty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooperstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at New-Berlin by 3 P. M. Leave New-Berlin Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 3 P. M.

1461—From Cooperstown, by Middlefield, Westford and Elk Creek, to Schenevus, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooperstown Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Schenevus by 2:30 P. M. Leave Schenevus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 3:30 P. M.

1462—From Saint Johnsville, by Crum Creek and Oppenheim, to Lotville, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Saint Johnsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Lotville by 5 P. M. Leave Lotville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Saint Johnsville by 10 A. M.

1463—From Little Falls, by Salisbury, Salisbury Centre and Emmonsburg, to Stratford, seventeen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Little Falls daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Stratford by 6:30 P. M. Leave Stratford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 12 M.

1464—From Little Falls, by Danube, to Newville, nine miles and back, once a week. Leave Little Falls Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Newville by 3 P. M. Leave Newville Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 12 M.

1465—From Little Falls, by Paine's Hollow, Jordanville and Cullen, to Richfield Springs, nineteen miles and back three times a week. Leave Little Falls Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M., and in Winter at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs in four hours. Leave Richfield Springs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 11 A. M.

1466—From Little Falls, by Eatonville, to Fairfield, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Little Falls daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Fairfield by 4 P. M. Leave Fairfield daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 11 A. M.

1467—From Herkimer, by Middleville, Newport and Poland, to Coldbrook, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Herkimer daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Coldbrook by 6:30 P. M. Leave Coldbrook daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Herkimer by 10:30 A. M.

1468—From Herkimer, by Mohawk, Denison, South Columbia, Richfield Springs, Schuyler's Lake, Oaksville and Fly Creek, to Cooperstown, twenty-seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Herkimer Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs by 4 P. M. Leave Richfield Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:15 A. M.; arrive at Herkimer by 11 A. M. Leave Richfield Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 4:30 P. M. Leave Cooperstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs by 11:30 A. M.

1469—From Cassville to Babcock Hill, two and one-half miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1470—From West Exeter, by Exeter, to Schuyler's Lake, six and one-half miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Exeter Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of mail from Utica—say at 6 P. M.; arrive at Schuyler's Lake by 8 P. M. Leave Schuyler's Lake Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at West Exeter by 2 P. M.

1471—From Utica, by Frankfort Hill, Litchfield, North Litchfield, Cedar Lake and North Winfield, to West Winfield, twenty-five and one-half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Utica Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at West Winfield by 12 M. Leave West Winfield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Utica by 8:30 P. M.

1472—From West Winfield, by Spooner's Corners, West Exeter, Burlington Flats, West Burlington, Garrattsville and New-Lisbon, to Morris, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave West Winfield daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Morris by 10 P. M. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 2 A. M.; arrive at West Winfield by 10 P. M.

1473—From Unadilla Forks Depot, (N. O.,) by Unadilla Forks, Leonardsville, West Edmeston, South Edmeston and New-Berlin, to Morris, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Unadilla Forks Depot daily, except Sunday, at 3 A. M.; arrive at Morris by 3 P. M. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Unadilla Forks Depot by 12 M.

1474—From Randallsville, by Lebanon, Georgetown, Otselic, South Otselic and North Pitcher, to Pitcher, twenty-seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Randallsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 3 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Randallsville by 2 P. M.

1475—From Georgetown, by West Eaton and Eaton, to Eaton Station, (N. O.,) eleven and one-half miles and back, six times a week, with six additional weekly trips between Eaton and Eaton Station. Leave Georgetown daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Eaton Station by 8:30 A. M. Leave Eaton Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Georgetown in three hours. The six additional weekly trips between Eaton and Eaton Station to be run in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1476—From Rome, by Ridge Mills and Westernville, to North-western, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rome daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at North-western by 7 P. M. Leave North-western daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rome by 10 A. M.

1477—From Camden, by East Florence and Florence, to Redfield, nineteen and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Camden daily, except Sunday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Redfield by 7 P. M. Leave Redfield daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Camden by 10 A. M.

1478—From Williamstown, by Amboy Centre, to West Amboy, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Williamstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at West Amboy by 5 P. M. Leave West Amboy Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Williamstown by 2 P. M.

1479—From Oneida to Durhamville, two miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1480—From State Bridge, by Oneida Valley and Oneida Lake, to Lakeport, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave State Bridge Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Lakeport by 7 P. M. Leave Lakeport Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at State Bridge by 10 A. M. Proposals for four additional weekly trips between State Bridge and Oneida Valley are invited.

1481—From Oneida, by Oneida Castle and Vernon, to Vernon Centre, nine and a half miles and back, twelve times a week to Vernon, and six times a week the residue. Leave Oneida daily, except Sunday, at 8:10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Vernon by 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Leave Vernon daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Oneida by 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. Leave Vernon daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Vernon Centre by 6 P. M. Leave Vernon Centre daily, except Sunday, at 10:15 A. M.; arrive at Vernon by 11:15 A. M.

1482—From Verona to Verona Depot, one and a half miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1483—From Canastota, by Clockville and Mile Strip, to Peterborough, nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canastota daily, except Sunday, at 5:05 P. M.; arrive at Peterborough by 7:30 P. M. Leave Peterborough daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Canastota by 11:30 A. M.

1484—From Morrisville to Morrisville Station, (n. o.,) two miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1485—From Cazenovia, by New-Woodstock, to Shed's Corners, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cazenovia daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Shed's Corners by 9:30 A. M. Leave Shed's Corners daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Cazenovia by 1:30 P. M.

1486—From Cazenovia, by Nelson, to Erieville, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cazenovia daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Erieville by 4 P. M. Leave Erieville daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Cazenovia by 11 A. M.

1487—From Manlius, by Watervale and Pompey Centre, to Delphi, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Manlius Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Delphi by 2 P. M. Leave Delphi Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Manlius by 7 P. M.

1488—From Moravia, by Dresserville, to Sempronius, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Moravia Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Sempronius by 12 M. Leave Sempronius Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Moravia by 2:30 P. M.

1489—From Tully, by Vesper, to Otisco, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Tully daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Otisco by 1 P. M. Leave Otisco daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Tully by 10 A. M.

1490—From Manlius Station, by North Manlius, to Bridgeport, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Manlius Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Bridgeport by 6:30 P. M. Leave Bridgeport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Manlius Station by 11 A. M.

1491—From Syracuse to Collamer, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Syracuse Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Collamer by 5 P. M. Leave Collamer Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Syracuse by 12:30 P. M.

1492—From Syracuse, by Onondaga Valley and South Onondaga, to Navarino, fourteen miles and back, six times a week to Onondaga Valley, and three times a week the residue. Leave Syracuse daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Onondaga Valley by 4 P. M. Leave Onondaga Valley Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Navarino by 6 P. M. Leave Navarino Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Onondaga Valley by 10 A. M. Leave Onondaga Valley daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Syracuse by 11 A. M.

1493—From Onondaga Valley, by Onondaga Castle and Cardiff, to Tully Valley, eleven miles and back, six times a week to Cardiff, and twice a week the residue. Leave Onondaga Valley daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Cardiff by 6 P. M. Leave Cardiff daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Onondaga Valley by 9:30 A. M. Leave Cardiff Monday and Friday at 6:15 P. M.; arrive at Tully Valley by 7 P. M. Leave Tully Valley Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Cardiff by 7:30 A. M.

1494—From Marcellus Depot, by Marcellus Falls, Marcellus, Marietta, and Thorn Hill, to Borodino, thirteen miles and back, six times a week to Marcellus and three times a week the residue. Leave Marcellus Depot daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.; arrive at Marcellus by 8 P. M. Leave Marcellus daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Marcellus Depot by 7 P. M. The trips between Marcellus and Borodino to be made on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in close connection.

1495—From Jordan to Elbridge, two and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Jordan daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Elbridge by 3 P. M. Leave Elbridge daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jordan by 1:30 P. M.

1496—From Lamson's, by Little Utica and Lysander, to Plainville, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week to Lysander, and three times a week the residue. Leave Lamson's daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Lysander by 10 A. M. Leave Lysander daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Lamson's by 4 P. M. Leave Lysander Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10:15 A. M.; arrive at Plainville by 11 A. M. Leave Plainville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Lysander by 2 P. M.

1497—From Fulton, by Volney, Palermo and Vermillion, to Mexico, sixteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Fulton Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Mexico at 5:30 P. M. Leave Mexico Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Fulton by 11 A. M.

1498—From Fulton, by Granby Centre, Fair Dale and Hannibal, to Sterling, eleven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Fulton daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of mail from Syracuse; arrive at Sterling in three hours. Leave Sterling daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Fulton by 8 A. M.

1499—From Pulaski to Port Ontario, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Pulaski daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Port Ontario by 12 M. Leave Port Ontario daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pulaski by 10 A. M.

1500—From Sand Bank, by South Albion, to Dugway, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Sand Bank daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Dugway by 9:30 A. M. Leave Dugway daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Sand Bank by 11:30 A. M.

1501—From Oswego, by South-west Oswego, Kinney's Four Corners, Hannibal, Hannibal Centre and Bethel Corners, to Ira, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oswego Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Ira by 6:30 P. M. Leave Ira Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 12:30 A. M.

1502—From Clyde, by Rose and West Butler, to Wolcott, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Clyde daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Wolcott by 7 P. M. Leave Wolcott daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Clyde by 8:30 A. M.

1503—From Auburn, by Throopsville, to Port Byron, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Auburn daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Port Byron by 5 P. M. Leave Port Byron daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 11 A. M.

1504—From Auburn, by Fosterville, to Montezuma, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Auburn Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Montezuma by 5 P. M. Leave Montezuma Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 11 A. M.

1505—From Auburn by Owasco, Niles and Kelloggsville, to New-Hope, eighteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Auburn daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at New-Hope by 6 P. M. Leave New-Hope daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 10 A. M.

1506—From Locke, by Genoa, East Venice, Venice and Venice Centre, to Scipio, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Locke daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Scipio by 8 P. M. Leave Scipio daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Locke by 2 P. M.

1507—From Genoa, by East Genoa, North Lansing, West Groton and East Lansing, to South Lansing, sixteen and three-fourths miles and back, three times a week. Leave Genoa Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at South Lansing by 11 A. M. Leave South Lansing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Genoa by 3:30 P. M.

1508—From Auburn, by Fleming, The Square, Scipioville, Sherwood, Poplar Ridge, Ledyard, King's Ferry, Five Corners, Lake Ridge, Lansingville, Ludlowville, South Lansing and Forrest City, to Ithaca, forty miles and back, six times a week; Five Corners and Lansingville to be supplied alternately with Lake Ridge. Leave Auburn daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 5:30 P. M. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 6 P. M.

1509—From Port Byron, by Conquest, Victory, North Victory, Martville, Sterling, Sterling Valley, North Sterling and South-west Oswego, to Oswego, thirty-three miles and back, six times a week to Sterling and three times a week the residue. Leave Port Byron daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Sterling by 9 P. M. Leave Sterling daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Port Byron by 9 A. M. Leave Sterling Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 10 A. M. Leave Oswego Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive by Sterling at 5:30 P. M.

1510—From Seneca Falls, by Canoga and Fayette, to Romulus, fifteen and a half miles and back, three times a week, with a branch from Fayette to East Varick, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Seneca Falls Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Romulus by 6 P. M. Leave Romulus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Seneca Falls by 11:30 A. M. East Varick to be supplied in close connection with main route.

1511—From Geneva, by Rose Hill, West Fayette, Varick, Kendaia, Romulus and Romulus Centre, to Ovid, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Geneva daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Ovid by 8:30 P. M. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Geneva by 12 M.

1512—From Ovid, by Ovid Centre, to Sheldrake, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Sheldrake by 4 P. M. Leave Sheldrake daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; Arrive at Ovid by 12 M.

1513—From Canandaigua, by Reed's Corners, Rushville, Middlesex and Naples to North Cohocton, thirty miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canandaigua daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at North Cohocton by 9 P. M. Leave North Cohocton daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Canandaigua by 6 P. M.

1514—From Geneva, by West Junius, Junius and Marengo, to Clyde, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Geneva Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Clyde by 1:30 P. M. Leave Clyde Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive by Geneva at 2 P. M.

1515—From Branchport, by Italy Hill, to Italy Hollow, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Branchport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Italy Hollow by 5 P. M. Leave Italy Hollow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Branchport by 1 P. M. Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Branchport and Italy Hill are invited.

1516—From Penn Yan, by Bluff Point, Branchport, Pultney, South Pultney, Prattsburg, and Wheeler, to Bath, thirty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Penn Yan daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Prattsburg by 8 P. M. Leave Prattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 11 A. M. Leave Prattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M. Leave Bath daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Prattsburg by 4 P. M.

1517—From Penn Yan to Barrington, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Penn Yan Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Barrington by 2 P. M. Leave Barrington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 11 A. M.

1518—From Bath, by Hammondsport, North Urbana, Wayne and Crystal Springs, to Dundee, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week to Hammondsport and three times a week the residue. Leave Bath daily, except Sunday, at 7:15 A. M.; arrive at Hammondsport by 9:30 A. M. Leave Hammondsport daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Bath by 5:45 P. M. Leave Hammondsport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Dundee by 4 P. M. Leave Dundee Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hammondsport by 12 M.

1519—From Penn Yan to Dresden, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Penn Yan daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Dresden by 5 P. M. Leave Dresden daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 12:30 P. M.

1520—From Savannah to South Butler, four and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Savannah daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at South Butler by 10 A. M. Leave South Butler daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Savannah by 8:30 A. M.

1521—From Lyons, by South Sodus and Alton, to Sodus Point, fourteen miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from South Sodus, by Sodus Centre, to Sodus, seven miles, six times a week. Leave Lyons daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Sodus Point by 8 P. M.; leave Sodus Point daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lyons by 11 A. M.; leave South Sodus daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Sodus by 7:30 P. M.; leave Sodus daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at South Sodus by 8:30 A. M.

1522—From Rose, by North Rose and Huron, to North Huron, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rose Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.; arrive at North Huron by 8 P. M.; leave North Huron Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rose by 8 A. M.

1523—From Newark, by Fairville and Joy, to Sodus, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Newark Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at Sodus by 5 P. M.; leave Sodus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Newark by 10:30 A. M.

1524—From Shortsville, by Manchester, to Manchester Centre, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Shortsville daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Manchester Centre by 7 P. M.; leave Manchester Centre daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Shortsville by 5 P. M.

1525—From Palmyra, by Walworth and Ontario, to Ontario Centre, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Palmyra daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Ontario Centre by 7 P. M.; leave Ontario Centre daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Palmyra by 9 A. M.

1526—From Palmyra, by Marion and Williamson, to Pultneyville, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Palmyra daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Pultneyville by 7 P. M.; leave Pultneyville daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Palmyra by 9:30 A. M.

1527—From East Bloomfield, by Bristol, to Allen's Hill, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave East Bloomfield Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Allen's Hill by 1:30 P. M.; leave Allen's Hill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at East Bloomfield by 5 P. M. Proposals for six-times-a-week service are invited.

1528—From Canandaigua, by Cheshire, Bristol Centre, South Bristol, and Bristol Springs, to Naples, twenty-four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Canandaigua Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Naples by 6 P. M. Leave Naples Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Canandaigua by 6 P. M.

1529—From Cheshire, by Academy, to Bristol Springs, ten miles and back, once a week. Leave Cheshire Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Bristol Springs by 3 P. M. Leave Bristol Springs Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cheshire by 11 A. M. Proposals for two and three-times-a-week service are also invited.

1530—From Farmington to Macedon, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Farmington daily, except Sunday, at 10:45 A. M.; arrive at Macedon by 12:15 P. M. Leave Macedon daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Farmington by 10:30 A. M.

1531—From Canandaigua, by Hopewell Centre, Seneca Castle, Flint Creek, Hopewell, and Hopewell Centre, to Canandaigua, twenty-one miles, three times a week. Leave Canandaigua Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Canandaigua by 6 P. M.

1532—From Rochester, by West Webster, Webster, and Union Hill, to Lake Side, nineteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rochester daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Lake Side by 8:30 P. M. Leave Lake Side daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 10:30 A. M.

1533—From Rochester to Charlotte, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rochester daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Charlotte by 3:30 P. M. Leave Charlotte daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 10:30 A. M.

1534—From Avon, by Canawaugus and Fowlerville, to York, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Avon daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at York by 7:30 P. M. Leave York daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Avon by 10 A. M.

1535—From Avon by East Avon and Lima, to Honeoye Falls, eleven miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Avon daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Honeoye Falls by 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Leave Honeoye Falls daily, except Sunday, at 7:45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Avon by 10:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

1536—From Rochester, by West Brighton and Henrietta, to Rush, twelve and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rochester Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rush by 6 P. M. Leave Rush Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 10 A. M.

1537—From Rochester, by Chili, to Clifton, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rochester Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Clifton by 7 P. M. Leave Clifton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 11 A. M.

1538—From Geneseo, by East Groveland, to Groveland. Leave Geneseo Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Groveland by 3 P. M. Leave Groveland Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Geneseo by 5 P. M.

1539—From Geneseo, by Piffard, Greigsville, and Peoria, to Covington, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Geneseo Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Covington by 4 P. M. Leave Covington Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Geneseo by 12 M.

1540—From Mount Morris, by Tuscarora and Union Corners, to Byersville, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Mount Morris Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Byersville by 10 A. M. Leave Byersville Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Mount Morris by 3 P. M.

1541—From Castile, by East Pike, to Pike, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Castile daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pike by 5 P. M. Leave Pike daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Castile by 2 P. M.

1542—From Mount Morris, by Ridge and Brook's Grove, to Nunda, eleven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mount Morris daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Nunda by 8:30 P. M. Leave Nunda daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Mount Morris by 9 A. M.

1543—From Portageville, by Wiscoy, Mill's Mills, Hume, Fillmore, and Houghton Creek, to Caneadea, nineteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Portageville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Caneadea by 6 P. M. Leave Caneadea daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Portageville by 10 A. M.

1544—From Arcade, by Eagle Village, Eagle, Wethersfield, Hermitage, Wethersfield Springs and East Orangeville, to Warsaw, twenty-nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Arcade Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Warsaw by 4 P. M. Leave Warsaw Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Arcade by 6 P. M.

1545—From Warsaw, by East Orangeville, to Orangeville, six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Warsaw Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Orangeville by 5 P. M. Leave Orangeville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Warsaw by 2:30 P. M.

1546—From Frankinville, by Farmersville and Rushford, to Centreville, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Frankinville daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Centreville by 6 P. M. Leave Centreville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Frankinville by 12 M.

1547—From Arcade, by Java, Java Village, Strykersville, Wales and Wales Centre, to East Aurora, twenty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Arcade Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at East Aurora by 1 P. M. Leave East Aurora Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Arcade by 7 P. M.

1548—From Perry, by Perry Centre, La Grange and Covington, to Pavilion, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Perry Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.; arrive at Pavilion by 3 P. M. Leave Pavilion Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Perry by 2 P. M.

1549—From Attica, by Varysburg, Johnsonburg, North Java, East Java and East Arcade, to Arcade, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Attica daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Arcade by 4 P. M. Leave Arcade daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Attica by 4 P. M.

1550—From Batavia, by East Bethany, Pavilion Centre, Pavilion, Pearl Creek and Wyoming, to Warsaw, twenty-four and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Batavia daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pavilion by 6 P. M.; leave Pavilion daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Batavia by 12 M.; leave Pavilion daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Warsaw by 12 M.; leave Warsaw daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pavilion by 6 P. M.

1551—From Batavia, by West Bethany, to Bethany, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave Batavia Tuesday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Bethany by 3 P. M.; leave Bethany Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Batavia by 11:30 A. M.

1552—From Batavia to Elba, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Batavia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Elba by 11:30 A. M.; leave Elba daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Batavia by 3 P. M.

1553—From Albion, by Barre Centre, to South Barre, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albion daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at South Barre by 12 M.; leave South Barre daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Albion by 4 P. M.

1554—From Batavia, by Oakfield, South Alabama, Wheatville, Alabama, and Shelby, to Medina, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week. Leave Batavia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Medina by 3 P. M.; leave Medina daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Batavia by 3 P. M.

1555—From Alden, by Cowlesville and Fotsundale, to Bennington, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Alden, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Bennington by 11 A. M.; leave Bennington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Alden by 3 P. M.

1556—From Albion, by Gaines, Waterport and Kuckville, to Carlton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albion daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Carlton by 5 P. M. Leave Carlton daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Albion by 1 P. M.

1557—From Medina, by Ridgeway and Lyndonville, to Yates, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Medina daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Yates by 5:30 P. M. Leave Yates daily, except Sunday, at 6:45 A. M.; arrive at Medina by 8:30 A. M.

1558—From Middleport, by Jeddo and North Ridgeway, to County Line, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Middleport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at County Line by 5 P. M. Leave County Line Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Middleport by 12 M.

1559—From Lockport, by Hickory Corners, Cambria and South Wilson, to Wilson, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Wilson by 7 P. M. Leave Wilson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 10:30 A. M.

1560—From Lockport, by Wright's Corners and Newfane, to Olcott, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Olcott by 6 P. M. Leave Olcott daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 11 A. M.

1561—From Lockport, by Wright's Corners, Ridge Road, Hess Road, West Somerset, and Lake Road, to Somerset, nineteen and a half miles and back, six times a week, supplying Lake Road and West Somerset alternately. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Somerset by 6 P. M. Leave Somerset daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 11 A. M.

1562—From Lockport, by Pendleton Centre and Pendleton, to Lockport, seventeen miles, twice a week. Leave Lockport Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 2 P. M.

1563—From Sanborn, by Shawnee and St. Johnsburg, to Bergholtz, eight miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sanborn Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Bergholtz by 10 A. M. Leave Bergholtz Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Sanborn by 2 P. M.

1564—From Lewiston to Youngstown, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lewiston daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 3:30 P. M. Leave Youngstown daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lewiston by 10 A. M.

1565—From Youngstown, by Ransomville, North Ridge, Cambria and Warren's Corners, to Lockport, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week, with three additional weekly trips from April 1 to Nov. 1.

Summer Schedule.—Leave Youngstown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 12 M. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 8 P. M. *Winter Schedule.*—Leave Youngstown Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 3 P. M. Leave Lockport Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 3 P. M.

1566—From Buffalo, by Buffalo Plains, Eggertsville, Williamsville and Harris Hill, to Clarence, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Buffalo daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Clarence by 7 P. M. Leave Clarence daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo by 10 A. M.

1567—From Buffalo, by Red Jacket, West Seneca, Big Tree Corners, Abbott's Corners, Hamburg, North Boston and Patchin, to Boston, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week. Leave Buffalo daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Boston by 8 P. M. Leave Boston daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo by 10:30 A. M.

1568—From Buffalo, by Reserve, East Hamburg, Ellicott, Griffin's Mills, West Falls, Colden, Glenwood and East Concord to Springville, thirty-two and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Buffalo daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Springville by 9 P. M. Leave Springville daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo by 11 A. M.

1569—From Hamburg, by East Eden, Clarksburg, Langford, and Marsfield to Collins Centre, eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hamburg Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Collins Centre by 11 A. M. Leave Collins Centre Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Hamburg by 6 P. M.

1570—From Lake View, by North Evans, Eden and Collins, to Shirley, thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lake View daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Shirley by 8 P. M. Leave Shirley daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lake View by 10 A. M.

1571—From Angola by Brandt, to Gowanda, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Angola daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Gowanda by 8 P. M. Leave Gowanda daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Angola by 9 A. M.

1572—From Clarksburg, by New-Oregon and Woodward's Hollow, to Morton's Corners, eleven miles and back, once a week. Leave Clarksburg Friday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Morton's Corners by 12 M. Leave Morton's Corners Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Clarksburg by 4 P. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

1573—From Sinclairville to Charlotte Centre, three miles and back twice a week. Leave Sinclairville Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Charlotte Centre by 2 P. M. Leave Charlotte Centre Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Sinclairville by 12 M.

1574—From Mayville to Stedman, six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Mayville Tuesday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Stedman by 4 P. M. Leave Stedman Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Mayville by 2:30 P. M.

1575—From Westfield to Volusia, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Westfield daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Volusia by 3:30 P. M. Leave Volusia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Westfield by 11:30 A. M.

1576—From Ellery to Fluvanna, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ellery, daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Fluvanna by 2:30 P. M. Leave Fluvanna, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Ellery by 11:30 A. M.

1577—From Sherman, by Mina, French Creek and Marvin, to Wattsburg, (Penn.,) eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sherman Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Wattsburg by 12 M. Leave Wattsburg Tuesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Sherman by 7 P. M. Proposals to end at Clymer, omitting Wattsburg, are invited.

1578—From Ellington to Kennedy, five and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ellington daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Kennedy by 4:30 P. M. Leave Kennedy daily, except Sunday, at 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Ellington by 6:15 P. M.

1579—From Cattaraugus, by Otto, Eddyville, East Otto and Ashford, to Springville, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of supplying Eddyville by side mail from Otto. Leave Cattaraugus daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Springville by 8 P. M. Leave Springville daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Cattaraugus by 1:30 P. M.

1580—From Ashford, by West Valley, to East Ashford, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ashford Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at East Ashford by 12:30 P. M. Leave East Ashford Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ashford by 10:30 A. M.

1581—From East Salamanca, by Killbuck and Great Valley, to Ellicottville, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave East Salamanca daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Ellicottville by 6 P. M. Leave Ellicottville daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at East Salamanca by 10 A. M.

1582—From Olean, by Portville, Ceres, Little Genesee, Bolivar, Richburg, Wirt Centre and Nile, to Friendship, thirty miles and back, six times a week. Leave Olean daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Ceres by 6 P. M. Leave Ceres daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Olean by 10 A. M. Leave Ceres daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Friendship by 11 A. M. Leave Friendship daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Ceres by 7 P. M.

1583—From Wellsville, (N. Y.,) by Alma, South Bolivar, and East Sharon, (Penn.,) to Shingle House, twenty-two miles and back, once a week. Leave Wellsville Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Shingle House by 3 P. M. Leave Shingle House Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Wellsville by 4 P. M.

1584—From Cuba, by Seymour, Rawson, Rushford, Fairview and Sandusky, to Arcade, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cuba daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Rushford by

6:30 P. M. Leave Rushford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rushford by 8:30 A. M. Leave Rushford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Arcade by 10 A. M. Leave Arcade daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Rushford by 5 P. M.

1585—From Wellsville, by Stanbrooks' Corners, Hallsport, and Whitesville, to Spoutville, 16 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Wellsville daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Spoutville by 4:30 P. M. Leave Spoutville daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Wellsville by 9:30 A. M.

1586—From Cuba to West Clarksville, seven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Cuba Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Clarksville by 3 P. M. Leave West Clarksville Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Cuba by 11 A. M.

1587—From Belvidere, by Scott's Corners, East Granger, Hunt's Hollow and Oakland, to Nunda, twenty-eight miles and back, six times a week to Angelica, and three times a week the remainder. The present time to run from Hunt's Hollow, by Allen Corners, Short Track and Grainger, omitting Allen and East Granger. Leave Belvidere daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Angelica by 3 P. M. Leave Angelica daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Belvidere by 12 M. Leave Angelica Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Nunda by 10 A. M. Leave Nunda Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Angelica by 7 P. M.

1588—From Belvidere, by Transit Bridge, Belfast and Granger, to Cancadea, eleven and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Belvidere Tuesday, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Cancadea by 3 P. M. Leave Cancadea daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Belvidere at 9:30 A. M.

1589—From Genesee, by Doty's Corners, to Dansville, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canaseraga daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Dansville by 4:45 P. M. Leave Dansville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Canaseraga by 8 A. M.

1590—From Bath, by Goff's Mills, Howard and Big Creek, to Hornellsville, twenty-three miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bath Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Hornellsville by 3 P. M. Leave Hornellsville Monday and Friday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 2 P. M.

1591—From South Dansville to Dansville, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave South Dansville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Dansville by 10 A. M. Leave Dansville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at South Dansville by 4:30 P. M.

1592—From Wayland Depot, by Dansville, to Ossian, twelve miles and back, six times a week to Dansville, and twice a week the residue. Leave Wayland Depot daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Dansville by 11:30 A. M. Leave Dansville daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Wayland Depot by 6:30 P. M. Leave Dansville Wednesday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Ossian by 3 P. M. Leave Ossian Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Dansville by 4:30 P. M.

1593—From Wallace, by Neil's Creek, Haskinsville and Stephen's Hill, to Hornellsville, fifteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Wallace Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hornellsville by 12:30 P. M. Leave Hornellsville Monday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Wallace by 7 P. M.

1594—From Blood's Depot, by North Cohocton, to Riker's Hollow, six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Blood's Depot Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Riker's Hollow by 6 P. M. Leave Riker's Hollow Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Blood's Depot by 3 P. M.

1595—From Andover, by Fisher Valley and Independence, to West Union, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Andover Monday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Union by 4 P. M. Leave West Union Monday and Friday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Andover by 11 A. M.

1596—From Canisteo, by Bennett's Creek, Greenwood, Rexville and Wheeyville, to White's Corners, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week to Rexville, and once a week the residue. Leave Canisteo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rexville by 7 P. M. Leave Rexville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Canisteo by 11 A. M.; leave Rexville Monday at 9 A. M.; arrive at White's Corners by 11 A. M.; leave White's Corners at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rexville by 5 P. M.

1597—From Rexville, by Young Hickory and Brookfield, to Westfield, sixteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Rexville Thursday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Westfield by 11 A. M. Leave Westfield Thursday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rexville by 5 P. M.

1598—From Woodhull, by East Troupsburg and Troupsburg, to South Troupsburg, twelve miles and back, once a week. Leave Woodhull Monday and Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at South Troupsburg by 11 A. M.; leave South Troupsburg Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Woodhull by 3:30 P. M.

1599—From West Addison, by Bisingville and Mercantsville, to Campbelltown, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Addison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Campbelltown by 1 P. M.; leave Campbelltown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Addison by 7 P. M.

1600—From Addison, by South Addison and Addison Hill, to Elkland, Penn. Leave Addison, daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Elkland by 11 A. M.; leave Elkland daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Addison by 2:30 P. M.

1601—From Addison, by South Addison and East Woodhull, to Jasper, fifteen miles and back, four times a week. Leave Addison daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jasper by 6 P. M.; leave Jasper daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Addison by 9 A. M.

1602—From Cooper's Plains, by Mead's Creek, Orange, East Orange, Sugar Hill, Townsend and Havannah, to Watkins, twenty-eight and three-quarter miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooper's Plains Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Watkins by 5:30 P. M. Leave Watkins Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Cooper's Plains by 3 P. M.

1603—From Bath, by North Cameron, Cameron and South Cameron, to Jasper, twenty-one miles and back, once a week. Leave Bath Monday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jasper by 7 P. M. Leave Jasper Monday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 11 A. M.

1604—From Bath, by South Howard and Bacon Vista, to Towlesville, fifteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Bath Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Towlesville by 7 P. M. Leave Towlesville Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M.

1605—From Cameron, by Swale, North Jasper, South Campbell and Edgerville, to Woodhull, eighteen and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Cameron Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Woodhull by 7 P. M. Leave Woodhull Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Cameron by 12 M.

1606—From Savona, by Somers, Bradford, Tyrone, Altay, North Reading, Reading Centre and Reading, to Watkins, twenty-eight and a half miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Tyrone, by Gibson, to Wayne Four Corners, twenty miles and back, twice a week. Leave Savona daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.; arrive at Tyrone by 8 P. M. Leave Tyrone daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Savona by 11 A. M. Leave Tyrone daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 12 M. Leave Watkins daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Tyrone by 6 P. M. Leave Tyrone Branch train to be supplied on Tuesdays and Fridays, in close connection with main route.

1607—From Starkey Depot, by Starkey, to Dundee, three miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Starkey Depot daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; arrive at Dundee by 7 A. M. and 12 M. Leave Dundee daily, except Sunday, at 6:35 A. M. and 10:45 A. M.; arrive at Starkey Depot by 8 A. M. and 10:45 A. M.

1608—From Havannah, by Odessa, Lawrence, Smith Valley, Mecklenburg, Perry City and Watersburg, to Union Springs, 25 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Havannah Tuesday and Saturday at 1 A. M.; arrive at Tramansburg by 2 P. M. Leave Tramansburg Monday and Friday at 3 A. M.; arrive at Havannah by 8 A. M.

1609—From Watkins to Pine Grove, five miles and back, twice a week. Leave Watkins Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Pine Grove by 11 A. M. Leave Pine Grove Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 9 A. M.

1610—From Corning, by Post Creek, Hornby, Beaver Dams and Moreland, to Watkins, thirty-three miles and back, once a week. Leave Corning Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Hornby by 6 P. M. Leave Hornby Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Corning by 8 P. M. Leave Hornby Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 11 A. M. Leave Watkins Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Hornby by 6 P. M.

1611—From Elmira, by East Elmira, North Chemung, Harrington's Corners, Erin and State Road, to Van Etten, nineteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Elmira Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Van Etten by 5 P. M. Leave Van Etten Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Elmira by 11 A. M.

1612—From Chemung to Chemung Centre, seven miles and back, once a week. Leave Chemung Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Chemung Centre by 3 P. M. Leave Chemung Centre Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Chemung by 11 A. M.

1613—From Owego, by Wellsville, West Newark and Jenksville, to Speedsville, fifteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Wednesday and Saturday at 8 P. M.; arrive at Speedsville by 7 P. M. Leave Speedsville Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Owego by 11 A. M.

1614—From Tyrone Corners and Halsey Valley, to North Barton, eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at North Barton by 11 A. M. Leave North Barton Monday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Owego by 6 P. M.

1615—From Owego, by South Owego, Waverlaw, Penn., Highland Lake and Heath, to Le Raysville, twenty four and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Le Raysville by 8 P. M. Leave Le Raysville Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Owego by 2 P. M.

1616—From Cyndor, by West Candor and Spencer Springs, to Spencer, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Candor daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Spencer by 7 P. M. Leave Spencer daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Candor by 9:30 A. M.

1617—From Connecticut Depot, by Connecticut Centre, to Scottsburg, eight and a half miles and back, five times a week to Connecticut Centre, and six times a week the residue, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1618—From Ithaca, by Enfield Centre, Mecklenburg, Reynoldsville, Hennetsburg and Burdett, to Watkins, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 1 P. M. Leave Watkins daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 3:30 P. M.

1619—From Ithaca, by Newfield, Pumey Hollow, Cayuga Heights and Caldwell, to Ithaca, twenty-five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ithaca Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Havannah by 6 P. M. Leave Havannah Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 3:30 P. M. Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Ithaca and Newfield are invited.

1620—From Ithaca, by Jacksonville, Trumansburg, Covert, Farmer Village and Lodi, to Ovid, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Ovid by 2 P. M. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 5:30 P. M.

1621—From Ithaca, by Danby, to South Danby, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 P. M.; arrive at South Danby by 9 P. M. Leave South Danby daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 6 P. M.

1622—From Caroline Depot, by Mott's Corners, Slaterville and Caroline, to Caroline Centre, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week to Slaterville, and three times a week the residue. Leave Caroline Depot daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Slaterville by 10 A. M. Leave Slaterville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Caroline Depot by 2 P. M. Leave Slaterville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Caroline Centre by 11 A. M. Leave Caroline Centre Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.; arrive at Slaterville by 1 P. M.

1623—From Marathon, by Lapeer, to Hunt's Corners, five and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Marathon Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Hunt's Corners by 1 P. M. Leave Hunt's Corners Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Marathon by 10 A. M.

1624—From Cortland Village, by McGrawville, Solon, East Freetown, Cincinnatus, Tarlton, Pitcher, Pitcher Springs, Plainville, East Pharsalia and Pharsalia, 40 miles to Norwich, forty-three miles and back, six times a week to Pitcher, and three times a week the residue. Leave Cortland Village daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 5:30 P. M. Leave Pitcher daily, except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Cortland Village by 5 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3:45 P. M.; arrive at Norwich by 7:30 P. M. Leave Norwich Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 12 M.

1625—From Cincinnatus, by Cincinnatus Centre, Cincinnatus Hollow and Cincinnatus Depot, 12 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Centre Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Depot by 12 M. Leave Depot Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Centre by 3 P. M.

1626—From Cincinnatus, by Otter Bridge, to Scott's Mills, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Scott's Mills Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cincinnatus by 11:30 A. M. Leave Cincinnatus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Scott's Mills by 4:30 P. M.

1627—From Napanoch, by Lackawack, Rosetta and Grahamsville, to Claryville, twenty miles and back, six times a week to Grahamsville, and three times a week the residue. Leave Napanoch daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Grahamsville by 6 P. M. Leave Grahamsville daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Napanoch by 9 A. M. Leave Grahamsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Claryville by 10 A. M. Leave Claryville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Grahamsville by 3 P. M.

1628—From Parksville, by Morsston and Purvis, to Rockland, thirteen miles and back, twice a week, with a branch from Purvis, by Beaver Hill, to Shin Creek, nine miles and back, twice a week. Leave Parksville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rockland by 4:30 P. M. Leave Rockland Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Parksville by 10:30 A. M. Leave Purvis Monday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Shin Creek by 6 P. M. Leave Shin Creek Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Purvis by 9 A. M.

1677—From Parksville, by Deturce, to Willowemoc, eighth miles and back, once a week. Leave Parksville Monday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Willowemoc by 10 A. M. Leave Willowemoc Monday at 12 M.; arrive at Parksville by 3 P. M.

1678—From Cochecton, by Fosterdale, Bethel, White Lake and Mongaup Valley, to Monticello, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week to Bethel, and once a week the residue. Leave Cochecton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Bethel by 7:30 P. M. Leave Bethel Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Cochecton by 10 A. M. Leave Bethel daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Monticello by 10 A. M. Leave Monticello daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Bethel by 9 P. M.

1679—From Cochecton, by Pike Pond, Jeffersonville, Youngsville and Robertsonville, to Liberty, twenty-four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cochecton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 4 P. M. Leave Jeffersonville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Cochecton by 11 A. M. Leave Jeffersonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Liberty by 11 A. M. Leave Liberty Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 6:30 P. M.

1678—From Calliocon Depot, by North Branch and Calliocon, to Rockland, nineteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Calliocon Depot Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rockland by 6 P. M. Leave Rockland Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Calliocon Depot by 11 A. M.

1681—From Hancock, by Lordville, to Beaver Brook, nine and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Barryville Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Beaver Brook by 11 A. M. Leave Beaver Brook Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Barryville by 4 P. M.

1682—From Middletown, by Wells Corners, to Minisink, four miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Middletown Monday and Friday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Minisink by 2 P. M. Leave Minisink Monday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Middletown by 5:30 P. M.

1683—From Montiocello, by Bridgeville, to Glen Wild, seven miles and back, six times a week to Bridgeville, and twice a week the residue. Leave Montiocello daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Bridgeville by 8 P. M. Leave Bridgeville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Monticello by 2 P. M. Leave Bridgeville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Glen Wild by 2 P. M. Leave Glen Wild Tuesday and Saturday at 6:15 P. M.; arrive at Bridgeville by 7 P. M.

1684—From Tremaynsburg to Searsburg, four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Tremaynsburg Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Searsburgh by 6 P. M. Leave Searsburg Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Tremaynsburg by 11 A. M.

1685—From Cannonsville, by Trout Creek and East Masonville, to Unadilla, eighteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Cannonsville Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Unadilla by 6 P. M. Leave Unadilla Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Cannonsville by 5 P. M.

1686—From Newark Valley, by Ketchumville and Lamb's Corners, to Whitney's Point, seventeen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Newark Valley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 12 M. Leave Whitney's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Newark Valley by 7 P. M.

1687—From Greene, by Southport, Webb's Mills, Sodom Creek and French Mills (Penn.), to Daggett's Mills, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Elmira daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Daggett's Mills by 11 A. M. Leave Daggett's Mills daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Elmira by 7 P. M.

1688—From Mayville, by Hartsfield, DeWittville, Bemus Station and Jamestown, to Kennedy, twenty-seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mayville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jamestown by 5 P. M. Leave Jamestown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Mayville by 11 A. M.

1689—From Delhi, by Meredith, Colcoud and North Franklin, to Oneonta, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week. Leave Delhi Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Oneonta by 11 A. M. Leave Oneonta Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Delhi by 6 P. M.

1690—From Hancock, by Fish's Eddy, to West Hampton, eleven and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Manorville Tuesday at 12 M.; arrive at West Hampton by 4 P. M. Leave West Hampton Tuesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Manorville by 10 A. M.

1691—From Livonia Station, by Livonia, Hemlock Lake and Honeoye, to Canadice, thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week to Honeoye, and three times a week the residue. Leave Livonia Station on Cliffords' Spur daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Honeoye by 7:30 P. M. Leave Honeoye daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Livonia Station by 9:30 A. M. Leave Honeoye Wednesday and Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Canadice Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Honeoye by 7 P. M.

1692—From Dowsville, by Elmdale, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Dowsville Tuesday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Hamden by 9 A. M. Leave Hamden Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.; arrive at Dowsville by 6 P. M.

1693—From West Hurley, by Woodstock, to Bearsville, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Hurley Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Bearsville by 10 A. M. Leave Bearsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at West Hurley by 1:30 P. M.

1694—From Genoa, by Locke, Lansing, Dresden, Willard, Ovid, DeMott, Lodi, North Hector, and Glenora, to Watkins, sixty-five miles and back, six times a week, in steam-boats, including all side service, and by a schedule satisfactory to the Department.

1695—From Lockport, by Conner and Maple-st., to Wilson, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Lockport Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Wilson by 8 P. M. Leave Wilson Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 12 M.

1696—From New-Berlin, by Columbus, to Sherburne, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave New-Berlin daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Sherburne by 11 A. M. Leave Sherburne daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at New-Berlin by 6 P. M.

1697—From Schenevus, by Fergusonville and Davenport, to West Kortwright, twelve and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Davenport to Fergusonville and three times the residue. Leave Schenevus daily, except Sunday, at 11 M.; arrive at Fergusonville by 2 P. M. Leave Fergusonville daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Schenevus by 11 A. M. Leave Fergusonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at West Kortwright by 3 P. M. Leave West Kortwright Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Fergusonville by 8:30 A. M.

1698—From Little Falls, by Inchman's Mills, to Bebemus, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Little Falls daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Brockett's Bridge by 5 P. M. Leave Brockett's Bridge daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 12 M.

1699—From Canandaigua Station, by Stockton, to Ontario, six miles and back, twelve times a week to Stockton, and three times a week the residue. Leave Canandaigua Station daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; arrive at Stockton by 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Leave Stockton daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Canandaigua Station by 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Canandaigua Station Monday and Saturday at 4:40 P. M.; arrive at Ontario by 5 P. M. Leave Ontario Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Stockton by 1:30 P. M. Leave Stockton daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Canandaigua Station by 3:30 P. M. Leave Canandaigua Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:15 P. M.; arrive at Ontario by 6:45 P. M.

1700—From Tremaynsburg, by Gibson, Cedar and North Hamilton, to Hamilton, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oswego Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Hamilton by 9 P. M. Leave Hamilton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 10 A. M.

1701—From Monticello, by Rushville, Stevensville, Bitter, Jeffersonville, Forestburgh, Bethel and Fall's Mills, to Callicoon Depot, twenty-eight miles and back, three times a week to Jeffersonville, and six times a week the residue. Leave Monticello Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Jeffersonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Monticello by 9:30 A. M. Leave Jeffersonville daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Callicoon Depot by 10:30 A. M. Leave Callicoon Depot daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 5 P. M.

1702—From Bangalo, by Stuart Reddicks and Napoli, to Little Valley, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Randolph daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Little Valley by 9 A. M. Leave Little Valley daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Randolph by 5 P. M.

1703—From Greenport, by East Marion, to Orient, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greenport daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; or on arrival of New-York mail; arrive at Orient by 2:30 P. M. Leave Orient daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Greenport by 11 M.

1704—From Ellicottville, by Apulia, Fabius and Keener's settlement, to Cuyler Hinton Depot, by Ashville, twenty-one miles and back, six times a week. Leave Summit Station daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Cuyler by 3 P. M. Leave Cuyler daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Summit Station by 10 A. M.

1705—From Roslyn Depot, by Roslyn, to Port Washington, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Port Washington Depot daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Port Washington by 12:30 P. M. Leave Port Washington daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Roslyn Depot by 2 P. M.

1706—From Hartwick, by Fly Creek, by Bower's Corners and South Hannibal, to Hannibal Centre, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oswego Falls Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hannibal Centre by 7 P. M. Leave Hannibal Centre Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Oswego Falls by 9 A. M.

1707—From Lester's Landing, by West Hill and Rushville, to Shandaken, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Lexington Monday and Thursday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Shandaken by 11 A. M. Leave Shandaken Wednesday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Lexington by 3 P. M.

1708—From Bovina Valley, by Scrubland, to Bovina, five miles and back, six times a week. Leave Bovina Valley daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Bovina by 2:45 P. M. Leave Bovina daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Bovina by 8:15 A. M.

1709—From Bloomer, by Olive Bridge, to Samsonville, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Bloomer Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Samsonville by 11:30 A. M. Leave Samsonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Bloomer by 3:30 P. M.

1710—From Highland, by Orwell, to Moline, five and a half miles and back, six times a week to Orwell, and three times a week the residue. Leave Highland daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Orwell by 11:30 A. M. Leave Orwell daily, except Sunday, at 8:15 A. M.; arrive at Highland by 9:30 A. M. Leave Highland Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Moline by 10:30 A. M. Leave Moline Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1:30 A. M.; arrive at Orwell by 2:30 A. M.

1711—From Parksville, by Pepeg, by Alder Creek, to Forest Port, two and three-fourths miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1712—From Gorham, by Stanley Corners, to Gorham Station, three miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1713—From Holland Patent, by Steuben, to Big Brook, eight and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Holland Patent Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Big Brook by 6 P. M. Leave Big Brook Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Holland Patent by 3 P. M.

1714—From Scribe to Oswego, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Scribe daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Oswego by 5:30 P. M. Leave Oswego daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Scribe by 11:30 A. M.

1715—From Blossom Grove, by Cooperville, to Chasy, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rome's Point daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Chasy by 2 P. M. Leave Chasy daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Rome's Point by 10 A. M.

1717—From East Chatham, by Canaan, to Canaan Centre, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1718—From Schodack Landing, by Mineral Springs, to East Coeymans, 5½ miles and back, six times a week. Leave Coeymans daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at East Coeymans by 1 P. M.; leave East Coeymans daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Schodack Landing by 3 P. M.

1719—From East Line, by Malta, to Maltaville, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1720—From Knox, by West Township, to Knowersville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Knox daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Knowersville by 3 P. M.; leave Knowersville daily, except Sunday, at 9 P. M.; arrive at Knox by 5 P. M.

1721—From Spencerport, by Parma, and Parma Centre to North Parma, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Spencerport daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at North Parma by 3 P. M.; leave North Parma daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Spencerport by 9 A. M.

1722—From Rochester, by Hanford's Landing, Greece and West Greece, to North Greece, thirteen miles and back, twelve times a week to Hanford's Landing, and twelve times a week to Rochester daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at North Greece by 5:30 P. M. Leave North Greece daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 10 A. M.

1723—From Berkshire, by Wilson Creek and East Berkshire, to Centre Lisle, twelve miles and back, once a week. Leave Berkshire Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Centre Lisle by 12 M. Leave Centre Lisle Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Berkshire by 6 P. M.

1724—From Hadley to Crook Centre, ten miles and back, once a week. Leave Hadley Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Crook Centre by 1 P. M. Leave Crook Centre Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Hadley by 4 P. M.

1725—From Hamburg, by Water Valley and Eden Valley, to Eden Valley, five and three-quarters miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hamburg Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Eden by 8:30 P. M. Leave Eden Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Hamburg by 8:30 A. M.

1726—From Victory, by Westbury, to Red Creek, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Victory daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Red Creek by 8:30 A. M. Leave Red Creek daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Victory by 6:30 P. M.

1727—From Forestville, by Arkwright Summit, Hamlet, Villanova, Cherry Creek, and Clear Creek, to Kennedy, twenty-eight and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Forestville Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Kennedy by 4 P. M. Leave Kennedy Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Forestville by 4 P. M.

1728—From Bangall, by Hull's Mills and City, to Amenia, eleven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bangall Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Amenia by 11 A. M. Leave Amenia Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Bangall by 3 P. M.

1729—From Norman's Kill, by New-Scotland, New-Salem, Wolf Hill and East Berne, to Berne, twenty-one miles and back, twice a week. Leave Norman's Kill Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Berne by 1 P. M. Leave Berne Monday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Norman's Kill by 4 P. M.

1730—From Elmer Station, by Elma and Marilla, to Williston, nine and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Elma Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Williston by 12 M. Leave Williston Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Elma Station by 9 A. M. Proposals for six-time-a-week service are invited.

1731—From Union Usher's Mills, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Utica daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York Mills by 5 P. M. Leave New-York Mills daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Utica by 9 A. M.

1732—From Belmont to Phillip's Creek, eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Belmont Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Phillip's Creek by 6 P. M. Leave Phillip's Creek Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Belmont by 12:30 P. M.

1733—From Birdsall to Whitney's Crossing, eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Birdsall Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Crossing by 12:30 P. M. Leave Whitney's Crossing Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Birdsall by 6:30 P. M.

1734—From West Almond to Almond, eight miles and back, once a week. Leave West Almond Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Almond by 11:30 A. M. Leave Almond Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Almond by 5 P. M. Proposals for second weekly trip are invited.

1735—From Handsight, by Conewango, Leon and New-Albion, to Cattaraugus, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week. Leave Randolph Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Cattaraugus by 8:30 P. M. Leave Cattaraugus Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Randolph by 2 P. M.

1736—From Horseheads to Sullivanville, four and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Horseheads Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Sullivanville by 4 P. M. Leave Sullivanville Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Horseheads by 10 A. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

1737—From Horseheads to Breesport, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Horseheads daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Breesport by 5 P. M. leave Breesport daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Horseheads by 8 A. M.

1738—From Milford, by Westville, Middlefield, Pleas